WASHINGTON

Sudden Death of the Venezuelan Minister.

The Lone Star State Knocking for Admission.

Senate Discussion of the Funding Bill.

A New Phase of the Sale of Cadetships.

Golladay Wishes to Withdraw His Resignation.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1870.

Mr. Banks' Resolution on Cuban Affairs.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning resumed consideration of Mr. Banks' joint resolution in relation to the contest between the people of Cuba and the government of Spain, but came to no conclusion on the subject. The committee at its former meeting instructed Mr. Banks to prepare a brief of all the facts in the case. This he did, but the reading of it was interrupted by the arrival of the hour for the assembling of the House. Much important information from the Department of State has been furnished the committee, but which cannot now be made public. The committee will hereafter have two meetings a week, on Mondays and Thursdays.

Bill to Enforce the Fifteenth Amendment.

The House Committee on the Judiciary agreed to-day to report Judge Bingham's bill to enforce the provisions of the fifteenth amendment. Although the bill has undergone some amendment in details, its main features are retained. It provides that in all the States no person shall be deprived of the right of suffrage on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and heavy penalties in the shape of fines and imprisonment are enacted against all persons who attempt to prevent negroes from voting. The bill will be reported as soon as the committee is called.

The Sale of Cadetships Investigation.

The House Military Committee at its session to-day examined General Schofield in the case of Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, but his evidence did not throw any new light upon the case. J. McCarthy, of this city, and Mr. Elliott, of Philadelphia, appeared before the committee as witnesses in the case of Mr. C. C. Bowen, of South Carolina, who has been accused of disposing of a Naval Academy cadetship. Mr. Elliott, who is internal revenue assessor in the Third Congressional district of Pennsylvania, testified that his son went to Charleston and acquired a residence there, and was afterwards appointed, through the influence of Mr. McCarthy, a cadet at the Naval Academy. For this favor Mr. Elliott says he paid, or, to put it in his mild phrase, made Mr. McCarthy a present of $1,000. Mr. McCarthy testified that he asked a friend of his named Cutting to procure the appointment from Mr. Bowen. Cutting, who was a personal friend of Bowen and lived in his district, asked and obtained the appointment from Mr. Bowen. Cutting then turned it over to McCarthy, who sold it to Elliott for $1,000. McCarthy testified that Bowen was entirely ignorant of the transaction, and never received any part of the money.

Golladay, of Kentucky, Wishes to Withdraw His Resignation—Ben. Butler on Both Sides of the Fence.

The question of privilege raised in the House to-day by Colonel Stokes, of Tennessee, as to the resignation of Mr. Golladay, of Kentucky, created a good deal of interest and considerable discussion. Judge Bingham, who seemed to be out of humor, took umbrage at the despatch of the Governor of Kentucky, and bored the House with a lengthy constitutional argument to show that the Governor had no right to send such a despatch, and that he had no power in the premises. Bingham seemed to lose sight of the intent of the Governor in sending the telegram, which was to have Mr. Golladay's case fully investigated and his own honor, as well as that of the State he represented, vindicated. The whole question as to who has the power to accept the resignation of a member of Congress came up, and the want of a settled precedent or rule was manifest. Some took the ground that a member could resign whenever he thought proper; others held that the House must consent to his resignation, and some contended that the Governor of a State is the proper party to receive the resignation of a member of Congress. After a lengthy debate the Speaker held that the withdrawal of Mr. Golladay's resignation was not a question of privilege, because Mr. Golladay is no longer a member of the House. Ben Butler, who, when Whittemore's case was up, held that a member could resign his seat whenever he thought proper to do so, turned the tables to-day and argued that the House had entire jurisdiction in the matter and is the only power to decide upon the resignation of a member.

Reorganization of the Consular Service.

The Committee on Commerce held an extra session this evening, having in view the consideration of the propositions made by Secretary Fish looking to a reorganization of the consular service. The committee, however, took up the bill for the benefit of seamen and consumed their time in deliberations upon this measure. It was decided to take up the consular question on Thursday next. The labors of the committee will result in a bill. It is understood that not less than thirty consulates will be abolished, and it is the intention to raise some salaries and reduce others. Some new consulates will be established at points which have risen within the past few years into commercial importance. The perfection of the bill in view, it is thought, will require several meetings of the committee.

Sudden Death of the Venezuelan Minister.

J. J. Paul, the new Venezuelan Minister, arrived in this city this morning from New York, much fatigued from the journey. He immediately went to his rooms in the Ebbitt House. Mr. Paul was accompanied here by his private secretary, A. Hernandez. At ten o'clock Mr. Hernandez repaired to the State Department to announce to Mr. Fish the arrival of the new Minister and to make arrangements for his reception at a time convenient to the Secretary of State. Mr. Hernandez returned to the rooms of Mr. Paul and found the Minister lying on his bed smoking a cigar. Having finished his cigar and thrown it away he reached over to a stand near by for a cigarette. At this moment Mr. Paul showed signs of uneasiness. His secretary becoming alarmed rang for a servant. A physician was sent for immediately. In a moment, almost, and without a struggle, Mr. Paul ceased to exist. Efforts were made by electricity and insufflation to restore life, but to no purpose. A post-mortem examination was made and the cause of the sudden death was pronounced to be apoplexy. Mr. Paul was forty-five years of age, and a lawyer of eminence in Venezuela. He leaves a wife and eight children. The remains to-day were placed in a walnut coffin and, in charge of Mr. Hernandez, were taken to New York on the nine o'clock train this evening. Before his departure Secretary Fish called upon Mr. Hernandez, at the Ebbitt House, to pay his respects, and as a recognition of the sad, untimely demise of Mr. Paul. The deceased Minister arrived in New York on the 25th ultimo.

The Slave Trade Treaty With Great Britain.

In connection with the establishment of the new *régime* in the relations existing between the black and the white races in the United States Congress is disposed to turn its attention to the International courts established by treaty between the United States and Great Britain April 7, 1862, for the suppression of the African slave trade. This treaty permitted war vessels of either country to visit merchant vessels of the other upon reasonable suspicions of being engaged in this illicit traffic. Yet the right of search was restricted to authorized vessels of war, the search applying only to merchant vessels, and not vessels of war. This privilege was confined to a region of ocean within 200 miles from the coast of Africa, and to the southward of the thirty-second parallel of north latitude, and within thirty leagues from the coast of the island of Cuba. In order to accomplish the purposes of the treaty three mixed courts were authorized, composed of an equal number of officers from each nation. The sites of these courts were fixed at Sierra Leone, the Cape of Good Hope and at New York. The treaty was made for ten years, or could be abrogated upon a year's notice. The courts were to consist of a judge and arbitrator, with several minor officers.

Since the extinction of slavery in the United States this question has for several years become obsolete. It has lately come to the attention of the government that a local trade is still kept up and largely under the American colors. It has been asserted here that instead of attending to their business these judges have been taking it easy. The disposition now is either to suppress the trade entirely or to abolish the treaty.

The New York Post Office.

Last week a New York morning print, for which a clerk of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads corresponds, contained a telegraphic statement from this city that that committee had been in conference with Secretary Boutwell in reference to the completion of the New York Post Office, had concluded arrangements about the same and decided that the building should cover the entire lot of ground—leaving no space whatever on the north for driveway or light in the event that the city government should be disposed at any time to build upon the adjoining lot—is officially pronounced to be an "unqualified falsehood." Secretary Boutwell is not ignorant of the causes of the war upon Mr. Mullett, and he will not allow himself to be influenced by such transactions. The recent debate in the House of Representatives fully vindicated the supervising architect of the Treasury.

A volunteer witness turned up here the other day against Mullett in the person of J. S. Willard, the New York mirror man. He was here to close up a little account with the government for supplying mirrors to the Treasury Department. It appears that Willard's bills were enormous. Mr. Mullett, who knew something about the contract, and whose advice was asked, advised against such an extravagant purchase. By some means the mirrors were put up; but Willard has been troubled to obtain a small balance, Secretary Boutwell not liking the look of the mirror job, which reflects seriously upon a certain treasury official. Willard became indignant, swore about Mullett and declared that he would break him down. To accomplish this worthy purpose he says that he volunteered to go before the Post Office and Post Roads Committee and that then and there he testified against Mullett. The world patiently awaits the awful development made by the revengeful Willard against Mullett. How long this undignified and shameful business is to be continued by the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads remains to be determined by the House of Representatives. When will the New York Post Office be finished?

The Custom House Inspectors Moving for Increase of Pay.

Senator Fenton has presented a petition to the Secretary of the Treasury asking for a recommendation to Congress for an increase of pay to the salaries of inspectors of New York. It is said similar petitions have been sent in behalf of the inspectors at the ports of Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The argument made is that the poor pay now received is inadequate to the labor and responsibility of this class of Custom House officials. They are on duty from six in the morning till six in the evening in summer, and later when examining the baggage of passengers. They are sometimes called upon to work all night when vessels are limited to time in discharging cargoes. They are out in all kinds of weather and subject to suffering at times. Their duties are much more severe than those of the clerks and other Custom House officials indoors. Then, it is justly argued, their position is a more responsible one, for they are the guardians of the revenue, and millions may be saved or lost by their watchfulness or neglect. Of all places in the Custom House this requires men of integrity and intelligence. Such should be properly prized. It would be economy, no doubt, to have the best men for inspectors, but they can hardly be obtained at salaries that are not equal to the wages of mechanics.

Nominations by the President.

The following nominations were sent in to-day:—Joseph Pinkham, to be United States Marshal for Idaho; William Leahy, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Eighth district of Virginia; John M. Sullivan, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-third district of Pennsylvania; C. S. Winstead, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth district of North Carolina; George F. Marlow, Jr., to be Postmaster at Selma, Ala.

Mr. Segar and His Seat.

The Committee on Elections have decided not to admit Mr. Segar as member from Virginia for the State at large. The vote was very close—seven to five. Of the five for him four were republicans and one democrat. Of the five democrats on the committee four were against him. But it is generally believed, and conceded by Mr. Segar himself, that there were no politics in the decision, the question being a purely legal one, and that on the final vote in the House a fair hearing and just decision will be had.

Norfolk and St. Louis Railroad.

The House Committee on Roads and Canals to-day agreed to report a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad from Norfolk, via Louisville, to St. Louis, the capital stock of the company being $40,000,000.

Territorial Government for the District.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia to-day heard a large delegation of citizens in favor of Territorial government for this District.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1870.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented the memorial of Nicholas P. Trist, setting forth that he negotiated the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, by which peace was established between Mexico and the United States, and California secured, asserting that he had never received adequate compensation for his services, and asking an appropriation by Congress. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. REVELS, (rep.) of Miss., presented a petition from the colored members of the Alabama Legislature praying for the removal of the political disabilities of Samuel F. Rice. Referred to the Committee on Disabilities.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INTERESTS.

Mr. CAMERON, (rep.) of Pa., presented a petition, numerously signed, from the miners of the Schuylkill county anthracite coal region and others, praying for adequate legislation to protect home labor and home manufactures. Mr. Cameron called attention to the importance of the subject of the petition, and submitted facts concerning the wonderful development of the region from which it came, expressing the hope that the Senate would recognize the necessity of legislation which should promote the development of the coal fields of the whole country, and so prevent the destruction of the industries which furnish a market for coal and mainly depend on its production. The anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, which comprises all of any importance in the country, was confined within an area of four hundred and seventy square miles, or three hundred thousand acres, containing a deposit equal to an annual supply of twenty millions of tons for six hundred years, and of vastly greater value than all the mineral deposits of many nations of the earth. Mr. Cameron proceeded to review the whole subject of coal mining in Schuylkill county, presenting elaborate statistics of the population of that region and the number of tons of coal mined from the year 1820, when coal mining commenced, to 1870, inclusive, with details of the estimates of values of production. He showed that American anthracite coal, being without a competitor, needed no protection, but the bituminous coal interests, situated almost wholly in the Mississippi valley, far inland, and subjected to enormous expense of transportation to tide water, could not enter the market of the Atlantic States and successfully compete with foreign coals, unless that protection was afforded rendered necessary by the increased price of American labor over the pauper labor of Europe.

Mr. CAMERON said:—It will be observed that these coal miners do not petition you to protect their especial product. But, with a clear appreciation of the intimate relation between all branches of productive industry in our country, they ask Congress to protect American labor and home manufactures, well knowing that everything which vitalizes production vitalizes every material interest of the country, and especially its greatest interest—labor. I hope the statesmanship of these hardy miners may be reflected by members of Congress whenever the threatened onslaught on American industry shall be made in the interest of British capital in these halls, under the label of "free trade" or a "tariff for revenue." I insist that the policy of protection is the true policy to apply for securing the development of every source of wealth, commerce included. By this wise policy the farmer puts in his pocket as profits the freight he must now pay to bring his crops to market, for the workshops springing up all over the country, under this policy of protection, bring the market to his barn door. The transporter, losing this source of income, finds it more than made good by the abundant freightage pouring from thousands of distant workshops in every part of the country, seeking the seaboard and a foreign market. And here, too, when our artizans attain a higher skill, our machinery reaches perfection, and our ability to produce is fostered, you will find the reliable foundation for a commerce which, like that of Great Britain since she developed her coal, will be aggressive and enduring. The workingman will find his subsistence cheapened by transferring his dwelling to the teeming farm lands from which he must be fed, be he where he may. The churches, schools and benevolent institutions flourish when the masses who earn their bread by labor are fully employed, cheaply fed and well paid. The revenues of the country are certain and generous then; and, indeed, business, in all its ramifications, prospers when labor is prosperous. The capital of every nation is its labor. When this is well and profitably invested all goes well. When labor languishes all perish together in a common ruin. These petitioners come before you asking no light thing. There is no selfishness in their prayer; they know they cannot be injured by competition, but they see clearly that the department of labor in which they are engaged underlies development and happiness. They see that the high state of prosperity which marks the surrounding region of their coal fields is traceable to coal. They are not confined in their request by State lines or by local jealousy. They point out the way to make every part of the country as prosperous as the favored locality in which they live, and they simply ask you to adopt a national policy which shall benefit every part of the country. If the coal of Great Britain and of Pennsylvania has been the basis of a sound prosperity we only ask you to do that which will make other States possessing the same blessing equally or more prosperous. Render useful to their future development and happiness the four hundred thousand square miles of coal which underlie nearly every State in the Union, and so use the benefits vouchsafed to our people rather than spurn them. In conclusion, Mr. Cameron moved that the petition be referred to the Committee on Finance, and it was so referred.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported adversely the bill to release from the government reservation the island of Yerba Buena, or Goat Island, in the Bay of San Francisco, and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

ADMISSION OF TEXAS.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., introduced a bill to admit the State of Texas to a representation in Congress. It imposes the same conditions as in the case of Virginia. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Also a joint resolution giving the officers of the army detailed at literary institutions the same pay and allowance as though on active duty. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE TREATY WITH THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of Iowa, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to provide for carrying into effect the provisions of a treaty concluded between the United States and the Cherokee Nation of Indians, July 19, 1866. It provides for the purchase from the Cherokee nation of all their lands lying within the State of Kansas, known as the "Cherokee strip," and also their lands in the Indian Territory west of ninety-sixth meridian, for the sum of $2,000,000, to be placed to their credit on the books of the Treasury Department, and interest to be paid thereon at five per cent per annum. The lands in Kansas so purchased are to be surveyed and opened for sale to actual settlers only, at $1 25 per acre. The lands purchased in the Indian Territory are to be appropriated exclusively for homes for Indians.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill for the relief of the First Battalion Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteers.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a bill to consolidate the Northern and Southern judicial districts of Florida.

Also a bill to amend the act of January 22, 1860, to carry into effect the provisions of the treaties between the United States and China, Japan, Siam, Persia and other countries. It provides for appeals from the decisions of the consular courts to United States Ministers in China and Japan, and from decisions of the latter in certain cases to the United States Circuit Court in California.

Mr. THAYER, (rep.) of Neb., offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into and report upon the facts connected with the Indian massacre of Buck's surveying party last summer in Nebraska. Adopted.

Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of La., offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning the condition of the Custom House at New Orleans, what repairs are necessary, &c. Adopted.

THE FUNDING BILL

was then taken up, and Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., addressed the Senate, contrasting the public debt of the United States with that of England to show that in proportion to the accumulated wealth of the two countries that of Great Britain was less than our own. That of England was owing to her own people, which was proper and right; and the proposition to establish foreign agencies, and, consequently, to distribute our debt among the people of other nations was one which he viewed with repugnance and suspicion. Without desiring to rake up old, dead issues, he argued that the difficulties affecting the country were natural results of the financial legislation of the republican majority, to whom power was dearer than the interests of the people, in putting upon the country a paper currency of no intrinsic value. He quoted from Webster, Collamer and others on the evils of a depreciated paper currency, to show the repeated declarations of those statesmen that no State, not even Congress itself, could make anything but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts. He deprecated the continuous abuse of democratic policy and the impeachment of the motives of that party which had been resorted to in the Senate, believing that the only effect of such declarations was to diminish the credit of our common country when the republican party should lose the power they now held by an accidental majority. A change of three in every one hundred votes at the last general election would have given the democratic party that majority; and the present political prospect, he believed, warranted the expectation that the next House of Representatives would be democratic. Charges of repudiation by the republican party came with bad grace in view of their record. The refusal of a State Treasurer of Pennsylvania to pay the interest on the State debt in gold, and his reply to those who had a right to make the demand, that as they were Jews they could have their pound of flesh, but not one drop of Christian blood, was one among other instances. Then, the confiscation by the government of the slaves of Maryland and Delaware, notwithstanding the constitutional prohibition against the taking of private property for public use without compensation, was another. These slaves were private property, and yet the republican majority had succeeded in incorporating an amendment in the constitution declaring they shall never be paid for. By this act they had implanted repudiation in the very heart of the constitution. He objected to the exemption of the new bonds from taxation and to the expenditure of twelve millions of dollars in connection with their issue as being grossly excessive. One third of that amount would be a liberal outlay, and this was an important consideration in view of the present heavy load of taxation upon the people and the necessity for economy.

Mr. HOWE, (rep.) of Wis., argued that both the propositions submitted by him in his speech of January last were contained in this bill, namely, the displacement of the legal tender circulation with the national bank notes and the refunding of the existing bond debt. He thought it unwise to attempt both these measures at once; that the displacement of the legal tenders should first be undertaken, because, among other reasons, being due they most dishonored the country, and, therefore, were the most embarrassing. The inauguration of these measures at the same time was calculated to embarrass both of them, as capital would be distracted between the effort to displace the greenbacks and the effort to refund the existing debt. At the time he recommended the displacement of the legal tenders by national bank notes he not only urged that that should be the first effort made, but that the best bond known to the law should be offered to capital for that purpose, while at that time there was no stain resting upon the greenback except that it was overdue. Since then the Supreme Court had declared the act under which these notes were issued as an unconstitutional act. If it was unconstitutional we ought not to take advantage of the fact to offer less inducement to capital to retire the notes now than would be offered if the notes were valid. But he did not acquiesce in the unconstitutionality of the law. He argued that the framers of the constitution represented the States, each one of which had the power to make paper a legal tender; that they inserted a clause denying that authority to the several States and thereby either abrogated the power altogether and left our government without a power possessed by every other government or conferred that power upon the Congress of the United States. By the text of the constitution express authority was given to Congress to coin money, and according to Worcester, Webster and all lexicographers of authority, the definition of "to coin" was not to make money of metal, but to stamp it. By reference to the debate upon that clause of the constitution which empowered Congress to coin or stamp money he had found that while there was a disposition there to get rid of paper money altogether, yet it was plain the members did not dare to take that step, and the authority to Congress to emit bills of credit was struck out from the plan of government, for the avowed reason that, if retained, it would be considered as an invitation to Congress to exercise the power, whereas, if left out, the power to make paper money still existed under other clauses. In regard to the bill generally he argued that, so far as the funding provisions of the bill were concerned this was a work of supererogation, as all the authority that could be conferred by Congress had already been given to the Secretary of the Treasury under the act of April 12, 1866. He also objected to the proposition compelling the new banks to take four per cent bonds while existing banks should have the choice of four and a half and five per cent bonds.

At half-past four o'clock the Senate took a recess till seven o'clock.

Evening Session.

BILLS PASSED.

The following Senate bills were considered and passed on motion of Mr. WILSON:—Appointing managers for the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteers; authorizing the Secretary of War to take charge of the Gettysburg and Antietam national cemeteries; also the House bill to authorize the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the Soldiers' Monument Association of Rock Island, Ill., twelve pieces of condemned ordnance.

Mr. CAMERON called up the bill appropriating five thousand dollars for the relief of General Charles F. Smith, who died while acting as president of a board to examine claims growing out of the Mexican war. The report of the Military Committee was read, when the bill passed.

TUNNELS UNDER THE EAST AND NORTH RIVERS.

Mr. RAMSEY, (rep.) of Minn., called up the bill giving the consent of Congress to the laying of the tubes and tunnels across the East and North rivers, New York, but objection being made on account of the absence of the Senators from New York, the bill was laid aside.

THE FUNDING BILL

was then proceeded with, and Mr. CORBETT, (rep.) of Oregon, spoke in advocacy of his proposition for the issue of a thirty-five year bond, bearing interest for the first three years at six per cent; for the next six years five per cent; for the next six years four and a half per cent, and for the following twenty years four per cent. This would insure a uniform bond. He also favored amendments to make the bonds payable in the United States and to change other features of the bill.

Mr. COLE, (rep.) of Cal., made some remarks upon the necessity of a prompt extinguishment of the national debt, opposing any postponement of its liquidation.

Mr. SCOTT, (rep.) of Pa., said that when a member of the House the Secretary of the Treasury proposed a bill to regulate our finances, the principal features of which were—first, in the disposal and sale of the bonds of the government no agent should be appointed and no percentage, commission or compensation allowed; but the work should be done altogether by the officers of the Treasury. Secondly, that public competition should be invited by advertised proposals for the exchange or sale of the bonds. Believing a measure of this kind would still meet the approval of the Secretary, he gave notice of an amendment embodying these propositions.

The Senate then, at ten minutes to nine o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1870.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. COOK, (rep.) of Ill.—To amend the act of June 20, 1860, in relation to the judicial powers of Ministers and Consuls in China and Japan; also to extend that law to Madagascar.

By Mr. MCCRARY, (rep.) of Iowa—In reference to the ninth census, and to provide for additional representation in the Forty-second Congress.

By Mr. TANNER, (rep.) of N. Y.—To punish the copying and counterfeiting of designs, sketches and models of manufactures.

By Mr. PIERCE, of Miss.—For the speedy removal of the political disabilities of all citizens of Mississippi.

By Mr. SHELDON, (rep.) of La.—To cancel bonds and discontinue suits in cases of government officers whose funds were taken from them by force at the beginning of the rebellion.

Mr. CLARK, (rep.) of Kan., offered a resolution for the abrogation of all tribal relations of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw and Creek tribes of Indians, the final adjustment of all their business with the government of the United States, the organization of a Territorial government for them and their full recognition as citizens. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

TELEGRAPHING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. WASHBURN, (rep.) of Wis., offered a resolution authorizing the Select Committee on the Postal Telegraph System to inquire into the whole subject of telegraphing in the United States and send for persons and papers. The House refused to second the previous question—41 to 75—and the resolution went over under the rules.

THE SALE OF CADETSHIPS.

Mr. SAWYER, (rep.) of Wis., offered (for Mr. Cessna) a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire why and by whom Clarence A. Steadman, of Boston, was lately appointed a cadet to the Military Academy, and James P. Kinhardt to the Naval Academy, and both credited to the Sixteenth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, and to allow any person or persons involved in improper or corrupt practices in connection therewith a full hearing.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., remarked that the resolution conflicted with the action of the House last week, as it affected ex-members.

The House refused to order the main question by yeas 75, nays 84, and the resolution went over.

COUNSEL FEES FOR GENERAL BUTLER.

Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Ohio, offered a resolution for the payment of counsel fees and expenses incurred by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, in defending a suit brought against him by Charles W. Woolley, for his action as a member of the House in sustaining its rights and privileges, not to exceed $2,600. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

Mr. CHURCHILL, (rep.) of N. Y., offered a preamble and resolution in reference to the fisheries on the Canadian coast and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and calling on the President for information as to the determination of the Canadian authorities in the matter, and whether steps have been taken for the protection of American fishing interests.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. BOYD, (dem.) of Ky., offered a resolution to allow the United States Coast Survey authorities to co-operate with the commissioners appointed in the States bordering on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers for the purpose of obtaining an accurate geological survey and topographical map of those States and promoting the development of the mineral resources. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

NEW GOVERNMENT FOR THE DISTRICT.

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, offered a resolution instructing the Committee for the District of Columbia to consider a bill to repeal the charters of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and to provide some system of government for the District of Columbia and the cities therein as shall bring all that relates to the capital of the country under the more direct control and supervision of Congress and the national Executive. Adopted.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill to remedy certain defects in the judicial administration of certain customs revenue laws. Referred.

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. GOLLADAY.

Mr. STOKES, (rep.) of Tenn., rising to a privileged question, presented a preamble and resolution reciting the circumstances in the case of the proposed resignation of Mr. Golladay, of Kentucky, on the 25th of February, and the refusal of the Governor of Kentucky to accept it, and permitting Mr. Golladay to withdraw his communication to the Speaker and resume his seat in the House. He desired the resolution to be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The SPEAKER remarked that he had received certain communications on that subject, but had doubted the propriety of submitting them to the House if the subject had not come up. He had then read by the Clerk a letter from Mr. Golladay, stating that the Governor of Kentucky had refused to accept his resignation, and that, therefore, in deference to the views of the Governor, he had withdrawn his resignation, and now invited the fullest investigation into any charges against him in reference to the sale of cadetships; also a telegraphic despatch from Governor Stevenson to Golladay, dated Frankfort, March 5, declining the resignation, and stating that he owed it to himself, his constituents and the State to demand investigation of the charges affecting his own honor and the fame of the Commonwealth.

Mr. BINGHAM called attention to the extraordinary fact that the government of a State assumed to force on the House of Representatives a member whose seat had been vacated by his own act.

Mr. TRIMBLE, (dem.) of Ky., remarked that the telegram from Governor Stevenson did not admit of such interpretation. There was no spirit of dictation in it.

Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., explained that Governor Stevenson acted on the assumption that Mr. Golladay had not tendered his resignation to the House, but had simply sent him a communication asking him to receive it, which Governor Stevenson, for very proper reasons, declined to do.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., regarded the question as simply one whether the Executive of a State had any control, mediate or immediate, over members of the House; and as he could not entertain such a theory he should vote against the reference of the resolution. The Governor of a State was notified of a resignation of a member for no other reason than that he should take notice of the vacancy and issue a writ for a new election. That was all the business he had in the matter.

Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass., considered that it might be quite competent for the House, for good reasons, to allow Mr. Golladay to withdraw his resignation if he thought proper; but the Governor of a State had no more control over a member than the Secretary of the Commonwealth had or the Sheriff of the county. His only power was, on being notified that there was a vacancy, to order an election to fill it. Now there was no power to create a vacancy in the House except in the House itself, which had absolute power. No man could separate himself from membership except by the expressed or implied assent of the House. The telegram of the Governor of Kentucky was a very good letter of advice, but was not a letter of authority, and should not be considered by the House.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., referred to his former position on the subject of resignations. He thought it a very important question, and if the resignation had the scope of instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into and bring out some expression of opinion by the House on that point he would be very glad to see it adopted. He had on that occasion differed, with great regret, from the decision of the Chair, and recent events had impressed that conviction on his mind.

The SPEAKER reminded Mr. Dawes that the discussion referred to was the decision of the House, and asked him to quote it as such, and not as the decision of the Chair.

Mr. DAWES was aware of that fact. He desired the House to consider whether it would throw away all power over its members. The precedent of allowing members to withdraw from membership had grown up *sub silentio*, and it did seem important enough to attract the attention of the House Judiciary Committee. In Mr. Golladay's case the question was perfectly clear. That gentleman's name had been dropped from the rolls of the House and the House had acquiesced in his resignation.

Mr. JONES, (dem.) of Ky., defended the action of the Executive of his State as simply requiring Mr. Golladay to vindicate his own honor and the honor of the State, or to submit to the extreme punishment of the House.

Mr. [illegible], (rep.) of N. Y., thought that the Governor of Kentucky was not to be blamed in the matter. It was the House itself that had set the bad precedent of informing him that he had a duty to perform in the premises, and that it was for him to say whether the resignation should be accepted or rejected. He thought it time for the House to take a position on the question and establish a severe precedent.

Mr. SCHENCK was unwilling to do anything that would tend to imply that the House regarded the Governor of Kentucky as having anything to do with the matter, or being anything but the instrument of the law of the State to give a certificate, and an instrument of the constitution of the United States to issue a writ of election to fill the vacancy.

Mr. BECK looked upon the question as one of fact. If Mr. Golladay had resigned he could not get back into the House. If he had not resigned then the question should be investigated. It was unnecessary to declaim against the Governor. That might be all very eloquent, but there was nothing in it. The Governor was right in insisting that a representative of the State charged with improper conduct should stand his trial. If the House notified him that there was a vacancy in the third Congressional district he would order an election promptly.

Mr. DAVIS, (rep.) of N. Y., objected to the resolution as entirely out of order, as it proposed to seat in the House an utter stranger. Mr. Golladay's resignation was absolute, both *de jure* and *de facto*.

The SPEAKER intimated that his own judgment was that Mr. Golladay was no more a member of the House now than any stranger in the galleries, and submitted the question whether the House would entertain the resolution as a question of privilege. The question was decided in the negative without a division and the resolution was returned to Mr. Stokes.

THE RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Rules to inquire into the propriety of reporting a rule that the Speaker shall not recognize any notice of a resignation of a member when an investigation into his conduct is in progress.

Mr. ROOTS, (rep.) of Ark., objected.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to suspend the rules. The rules were not suspended.

Mr. DAVIS offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Whereas, it is of grave importance to the constitution of this House that it should be determined whether a member present during the session may resign his seat without the consent of the House, and thereby evade his duties and responsibilities; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire and report to the House what action or rule should be taken or established for the determination of that question.

The House then, at three o'clock, resumed

CONSIDERATION OF THE GEORGIA BILL.

Mr. PAINE, (rep.) of Wis., offered an amendment that nothing in the bill should be so construed as to prolong or renew the term of office of representatives from Georgia.

Mr. BECK withdrew his substitute altogether, believing that no legislation was necessary.

Mr. BINGHAM addressed the House in opposition to the bill, and offered an amendment that nothing in the bill should be construed to vacate any of the offices now filled in Georgia, either by election or appointment, nor to extend the official term of any officer, nor to deprive the people of the right to elect Senators and representatives in 1870. He remarked that that amendment suggested the objections which he had to the bill, except the further objection that there was no occasion for any legislation whatever touching the right of Georgia to be represented in Congress. He would count himself a dishonorable man, a breaker of his oath and a violator of the rights of the free people of Georgia if he ever recorded his vote in favor of the bill without the limitation that he proposed.

Mr. BUTLER asked him whether he would vote for the bill with that amendment in it?

Mr. BINGHAM would reserve the privilege of determining that question for himself. Would the gentleman from Massachusetts vote against the amendment?

Mr. BUTLER—I certainly shall.

Mr. BINGHAM—Then it is on the ground that the judicial officers there are to be discontinued, from the Chief Justice down, and a new set nominated by Governor Bullock, who could make a good thing of it in putting in his pocket all the proceeds of the State railroads—two millions of dollars a year. He declared his conviction that the passage of this bill would endanger the fifteenth amendment, the fourteenth amendment and, for aught he knew, the thirteenth amendment.

Mr. DAVIS made a speech in advocacy of the bill, in the course of which he defended Governor Bullock from the aspersions cast upon him. He had been known to him (Davis) from childhood, and had been reared to honesty and integrity. The trouble was, that Governor Bullock had not struck hands with the purse proud rebels of Georgia.

Mr. DAVIS yielded at the suggestion of the Speaker to have a telegram read announcing the safe arrival at Liverpool of the missing steamship City of Boston. The announcement was received with hearty congratulations by members and spectators.

The bill went over till to-morrow.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. DAWES—Of the citizens of Massachusetts for the improvement of St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal.

By Mr. WARD, (rep.) of N. Y.—Of the citizens of Hornellsville, New York, for aid to Captain Hall's Arctic expedition.

By Mr. STARKWEATHER, (rep.) of Conn.—For the improvement of the harbor of Stonington, Connecticut, and for aid to Captain Hall's Arctic expedition.

APPOINTMENTS ON COMMITTEES.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of the following members of committees.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Smith (Oregon), Adams (Ky.) and Van Wyck (N. Y.)
On Claims—Mr. Ayer (Va.)
On Naval Affairs—Mr. Platt (Va.)
On District of Columbia—Mr. McKenzie (Va.)
On Reconstruction—Messrs. Dockery (N. C.), Porter (Va.) and McKee (Miss.)
On Post Office—Mr. Fox (N. Y.), in place of Mr. Smith (Oregon), resigned; Mr. Trimble (Ky.), in place of Mr. Adams, resigned, and Van Wyck (N. Y.)
On Education and Labor—Mr. Perce (Miss.)
On Expenditures on Public Buildings—Mr. Griswold (N. Y.)
On Freedmen's Affairs—Mr. Booker (Va.)
On Accounts—Mr. Milnes (Va.)
On Pacific Railroad—Messrs. Atwood (Wis.) and Covode (Penn.)
On Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Covode (Penn.), Morphis (Miss.) and Ridgeway (Va.)
On Agriculture—Mr. Gibson (Va.)
On Enrolled Bills—Mr. Perce (Miss.)

The House then, at five o'clock, adjourned.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Invalidity of Transactions with Citizens of Rebellious States During the War—Classification of Goods by Custom Officers—What Constitutes General and Particular Averages.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1870.

The United States vs. Henry Grossmeyer.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Grossmeyer, prior to the rebellion, was a citizen of New York and had claims for loans and other indebtedness against one Einstein, a resident of Georgia, which, after the war commenced, through a friend who passed back and forth, he directed should be invested in cotton for his use and benefit by Einstein, and it was so done. Subsequently the cotton was captured by the army at Savannah, where it was stored, sold by the government and the proceeds paid into the Treasury. The Court of Claims, finding that Grossmeyer had never been within the rebel lines and was loyal throughout the war, gave him judgment for the amount of the proceeds, $6,010 96. The case being brought here, the Court now reversed the judgment of the Court of Claims, Mr. Justice Davis delivering the opinion, holding that all intercourse between the two sections closed and became illegal upon the outbreak of the war, without the enactment of any law on the subject; but that Congress, not intending that there should be any misapprehension among the people concerning it, had expressly declared the fact. It would have been unlawful, therefore, for Grossmeyer in person to have done the acts claimed to have been done by his agent, and if the act of the principal would have been unlawful that of the agent must be also. And it follows that there was no authority for the purchase of the cotton by Einstein; and there being no authority for its purchase, of course no title passed to him, and he was not the owner of the property and has no rightful claim to the proceeds. The opinion takes the ground that there could be no valid agency created after the commencement of the war to do any act for or between the citizens adhering to the different sections, and that the whole transaction was consequently void.

Hiram Barney, Collector, vs. Schneider et al.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.—This action was brought to recover certain duties claimed to have been illegally exacted on imports of Saxony dress goods as goods of a similar description to delaines, the importers claiming that they were not similar and were not so regarded by the trade, and that customs officers are bound by the names and descriptions of goods known to the trade and commerce and cannot arbitrarily insist upon a classification of their own. The Court below directed a verdict for the plaintiffs and the Collector brought the case here for review. Mr. Justice Miller now delivered the opinion of the Court, holding that the question whether the goods were of similar description was a mixed question of law and facts, and should have been submitted to the jury to determine under proper instructions of the Court. Judgment reversed and cause remanded.

Ship B. L. Harriman vs. Emerich.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of California.—The question in this case was whether a vessel under charter to deliver freight at Valparaiso to the commander of the Spanish navy, having learned on arrival at the Chincha Islands that the Spanish squadron had left that port and its present position was not known, and believing to make Valparaiso would subject both ship and cargo to seizure, was still bound to touch at that port to earn compensation for the voyage. The Circuit Court below held that freight was not earned, because the voyage was not completed by making the port of Valparaiso. The contract was for a certain voyage, which not being performed no compensation was earned, the shipper not being in fault. The risk and danger alleged was no sufficient reason for the nonperformance of the stipulated voyage. Mr. Justice Swayne now delivered the opinion of this Court, affirming that judgment.

Ship Star of Hope vs. William C. Armon et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of California.—The question in this case was whether the stranding of the ship Star of Hope in the Bay of San Antonio, while on a voyage from New York to San Francisco, and the expenses consequent thereon made a case for general average contribution by ship, freight, and cargo, the master having sold the freight at Montevideo to pay for repairs rendered necessary by the stranding. The Court below declared the damage to be a subject of particular average, and held the ship liable as claimed by the libellants. This Court, Mr. Justice Clifford delivering the opinion, now reversed that decree, holding that, where the stranding was voluntary, to avoid an imminent danger common to both ship and cargo, it was the subject of general average contribution, and that the stranding in this case was voluntary within the meaning of the law. Cause remanded, with instructions to proceed in accordance with the opinion.

J. C. Willard vs. Presbury, Sykes and Chadwick, and Same vs. Willard et al.—Appeal from the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia.—These cases charged that J. C. Willard, the appellant, had by fraudulent representations procured an ordinance to be passed by the Common Council of Washington providing for the pavement of Fourteenth street in front of Willard's Hotel, thereby throwing an assessment upon the property of complainants to be paid by the proprietors. The prayer was that the Corporation should be enjoined from collecting the tax from the complainants, and that the appellant be decreed to pay it. The decrees below were for the complainants and the cases came here. Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree below and remanding the causes, with directions to dismiss the complaints. The theory of the decision is that, even were the fraud proved, as alleged, it would then have to be considered whether the complainants would be entitled to ask the relief demanded; but the fraud not being shown, that question need not be decided.

Hannah Riley vs. William B. Willis.—Appeal from the Decision of the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa.—This case involves the validity of title of the State of Iowa and its grantees under a grant of lands from the United States to the then Territory of Iowa by the act of August, 1846. The Court below affirmed the title of the State and those holding under it, and this Court now affirms that decree, Mr. Justice Wilson delivering that opinion.

Ex parte Mark Howard et al.—Petition for Mandamus Denied.—Opinion by Mr. Justice Field.

No. 406. McCallom et al. vs. Mark Howard et al., and No. 344. Same vs. Same—Appeals from the Circuit Court for Iowa.—Motion to dismiss denied in No. 406 and granted in No. 344. Opinions by Mr. Justice Field.

The Board of Public Schools of St. Louis vs. Walker et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of Iowa.—The Chief Justice announced the decision of the Court, denying the motion for a rehearing in this case.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, March 7, 1870.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Extending cases in which writs of *mandamus* and prohibition may issue.

By Mr. BANKS—For the better protection of property in conveyance upon canals lakes and rivers.

After considering a number of local bills the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, March 7, 1870.

REPORTS.

By Mr. BAKER (for Mr. Bergen)—Authorizing the Trustees of Flushing to sell certain town stock.

By Mr. FREAR—Regulating the grading of Eighth avenue, New York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PATRICK—Chartering the New York Mechanical, Agricultural, Chemical and Industrial Institute.

By Mr. LITTLEJOHN—Exempting certain property (normal school boarding houses) from taxation.

By Mr. BANKER—Defining the rights of married men and equalizing rights of man and wife. This provides that a husband having children by his wife shall have an estate for life in property left by her. He shall not be liable for debts contracted by his wife before marriage, nor for debts contracted by her without his consent, except for the support of herself and children. He may sell his real estate without the consent of his wife, and at his death the wife shall be entitled only to dower in his real estate.

BILLS DISPOSED OF IN COMMITTEE.

The House, in committee, disposed of the following bills, as noted:—

Amending the Savings Bank act; requiring the Bank Superintendent to visit such banks once in two years and examine their affairs.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN moved to amend that the banks, in their annual reports, shall state every item of expense they have been to. Carried. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

Relative to carrying and using pistols. Ordered to a third reading.

To enable non-resident guardians to obtain property belonging to their wards in this State. Ordered to a third reading.

Relative to documentary evidence. Ordered to a third reading.

Amending the act requiring mortgages on personal property to be filed with town clerks. Ordered to a third reading.

Extending the time for completing the Southern Central Railway two years. Ordered to a third reading.

SENATOR REVELS.

Lecture by the Colored Senator in Baltimore on the Improvement and Welfare of the Negro Race.

Among the many complimentary letters received by Senator Revels is the following:—

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25, 1870.

Hon. H. R. REVELS, United States Senator from Mississippi:—

DEAR SIR—In behalf of two hundred thousand newly enfranchised American citizens of the State of Maryland I congratulate you upon your admission into the most august legislative body in the whole world, made so from the fact that they represent the freest people living. I regard your admission into the United States Senate as being the capstone of the triumph of true republican principles in free America; it is an epoch in the history of American politics that a great many who oppose that great fundamental principle of equal and exact justice to all men cannot readily comprehend. It is a living evidence of one of the inevitable results of the late civil war for the preservation of American liberty—and it must be a further evidence, to such minds as William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass, Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, and a host of others, that the battles that they have been fighting so long in behalf of human rights have not been in vain, but have been as "bread cast upon the waters, seen and gathered after many days." God grant that the good work may continue, until the free institutions of this country may so influence the whole world to support the great truths set forth in the Declaration of American Independence. Very respectfully yours,

GEORGE MYERS.

In compliance with the above request Senator Revels lectured last night in the Bethel Church, Baltimore, to an audience of 400 or 500 persons, one-fourth of whom were white. The lecture was chiefly on the improvement and welfare of the colored race, and was replete with practical advice and admonition. The Senator was especially earnest in enjoining upon his audience the necessity of education, economy, industry and sobriety, and at the close of his address said the colored people must everywhere be true to the country, to themselves and to the republican party. The duties and obligations which his race had assumed must be met and carried out without flinching, or else the doctrine to enforce which the nation had so long and fiercely struggled—the equality of all before the laws, the demolition of caste and distinction of race—would prove of no practical benefit. The lecturer was well received and frequently applauded.

Senator Revels was the guest of Bishop Wayman during his stay in Baltimore.

A DEMOCRATIC UNION HARE'S NEST.

Special Meeting of the Executive Committee—They Denounce the New Charter.

A special meeting of the Democratic Union Organization was held last evening at Masonic Hall. The chairman, Roswell D. Hatch, stated that the object of the meeting was to consider the action of the people's representatives now at Albany. After considerable discussion on this subject the following resolutions, offered by Mr. Patrick Kerrin, were adopted:—

Resolved, That the independent democracy of this city, represented by this committee, regard the new charter introduced into the Assembly by the Hon. Alexander Frear as a violation of the pledges repeatedly made that the right of self-government should be restored, and is manifestly intended to retain power in the hands of the rapacious vampires of the Tammany ring; and we therefore hail with pleasure the efforts made by the independent democrats in the Legislature to purify our city government and break the infamous coalition between ring democrats and republicans.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this committee, no reform can be effected without the passage of a law which will confer upon the people of each election district the privilege of electing the officers of election in such a manner as will secure a fair representation to the minority. And we protest against the continuance in office of canvassers and inspectors who conducted the last election so fraudulently.

Resolved, That we desire that a new charter shall be passed reducing the city government to the simplest form, consolidating the city and county governments, giving the people power to elect a new Mayor and a legislative body, and conferring upon them the appointment of all heads of departments for a uniform period, so that the people may at one election remove all their public servants from power if they prove unfaithful to the trust imposed upon them.

After the adoption of these resolutions the meeting adjourned.

PROPOSED POLICE COMMISSION FOR ELIZABETH, N. J.

The city of Elizabeth, N. J., in emulation of its sister city, Newark, has taken the initiatory steps looking to the introduction of a police commission exactly similar in all its chief features to the one now in operation in the last named place. A bill for the establishment of the commission is now before the Legislature, and the indications seem to be that it will become a law before the legislative week has expired. There is this point of difference between the Newark bill and the Elizabeth one, viz.:—That while the former will result in a complete reconstruction of the force, the latter, being now democratic, will remain unchanged, except in the matter of its direction being taken out of the hands of the Common Council.

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EUROPE.

The British March to Democracy as Seen in St. Stephens'.

French Legislative Tribute to the Memory of the "Men of '48."

Imperial and United States Ball Fetes and American Beauty.

Don Carlos' Escort from Switzerland.

The French Transatlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamship Pereire, Captain Duchesne, from Brest on Saturday, the 26th of February, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, bringing our special European correspondence and a newspaper mail report, in detail of our cable telegrams, as late as the mail advices now due by the Cunard steamer from Liverpool. This service enables us to continue our report of the Mordaunt divorce case suit in England and report the testimony of the Prince of Wales *verbatim* in the HERALD to-day.

The interview between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy will definitively take place at Vienna after the Easter holidays.

M. Renan applied to M. Segris, Minister of Public Instruction, to be reinstated in his chair of Hebrew at the College of France.

Galignani's Messenger of Paris of the 24th of February announces the death of Minister Burlingame in St. Petersburg in the following words:—

We deeply regret to state that a telegraphic despatch from Berlin announces intelligence received there from St. Petersburg to the effect that Mr. Anson Burlingame, head of the Chinese Embassy in Europe, died in the Russian capital yesterday morning of inflammation of the lungs. This will be a heavy blow to the numerous friends of that most estimable gentleman.

A telegram from Calais informs us of the arrival of the Queen of Holland in that town, *en route* for England. The sea was so high that her Majesty decided to pass the night in the French port.

The Chamber of Commerce at Kœnigsberg has invited the different local boards of trade in Northern Germany to join it in demanding that a proposal for a reform of the tariff of import duties should be submitted to the deliberations of the Customs Parliament with a view to the abolition of protection.

The student Niebeding, who wounded the son of Count de Bismarck in a duel, has been condemned by the Academic Senate of Bonn to three weeks' imprisonment.

ENGLAND.

National Progress Towards Democracy—Sketches in the Reformed Legislature—How a Queen's Speech is Read Nowadays—The Gladstone Programme and Its Radicalism.

LONDON, Feb. 20, 1870.

On the 8th inst. the second session of the Household Suffrage Parliament was opened at Westminster. In the good old times when royalty was a name to conjure with—when the toiling millions of the British isles believed devoutly in the doctrine of the divine right of kings—when the pomp and circumstance of courts occupied a much larger space in the public mind than at present—it would have been considered ominous of evil to have convoked the imperial Parliament without the customary blare of trumpets, footmen in livery, aristocracy in ermine, and the ostentation and gilded show of the royal procession. Bells were wont to ring forth their merry peals upon such occasions, in those privileged times of monarchy; the populace of London were wont to turn out in their thousands and tens of thousands to toss their caps and cheer the occupant of the throne; the members of the haughtiest nobility of Europe were wont to reveal their riches and blazing dignities to the greedy eyes of the sightseers; and the interior of the House of Lords during the reading of the royal speech was wont to present a spectacle of impressive splendor and of brilliant attractiveness, such as one is accustomed only to associate with the barbaric opulence of Oriental courts.

But as the character in Molière's comedy has it, we have changed all that. Nowadays the inauguration of a session of Parliament is one of the tamest and dullest of spectacles, devoid of interest or of show and perfectly stale and flat, even to those upon whom harsh necessity has devolved the duty of taking an active part in the proceedings. Were the mother country a republic instead of a monarchy less display could not be exhibited than we have of late been accustomed to at the opening of the supreme legislature. Could any of our much venerated King Georges but be made conscious of the ominous change that has taken place would shrink aghast in their regal shrouds and predict times of evil and the outpouring of wrath upon the present backsliding generation. Strange to say, this great and significant change has been brought about by the conduct of Queen Victoria herself, who, ever since the death of the Prince Consort, has resolutely shut herself out from public life and the discharge of those duties of courtesy and of parade which are the inseparable concomitant of royalty. Persistently she has immured herself within the walls of Windsor Castle and of Osborn, has turned a deaf ear to all exhortations to come forth and show herself among the people, and has left the nation to follow its own course, unfettered by any active interference on her part, either in the shape of advice or remonstrance. Shopkeepers, whose craft has been endangered by the cessation of the State banquets and balls; West End tradesmen and court milliners, who have been compelled to stand idly at the receipt of custom; statesmen, who have had to mourn the want of *éclat* and of public demonstration which they hoped might have helped to give temporary popularity to their measures, have in their turn lifted their voices, either openly or secretly, at the turn which events have taken, but without effect. Even the press, loyal as it is acknowledged to be to a fault, has not scrupled to bewail the practical abdication of her Majesty, and the effects it is likely to produce. Unheedful, however, of everything that has been said and of much more that has been hinted and implied, the Queen continues in her seclusion, and a people notorious for their foolish veneration for ceremony and tradition have been compelled to forego what to them was one of the dear delights of existence—the cream horses, the gilded carriage, the beef eaters in red and the clustering footmen in their yellow plush, which of yore signalized the opening of the British Parliament.

From this whim, or whatever else it may be called, on the part of the Queen are likely to arise consequences that, in some respects at least, may permanently affect the condition and influence of royalty. In the old fifty pound franchise times, when "George the Third was King," things could be done that are not possible in these radical days, when every man who is a householder, on however small a scale, can claim a share in moulding the constitution and guiding the destinies of the country. Hard-headed mechanics, and generally that large class which goes under the denomination of "working," are consequently commencing to put what are called ugly questions. They are asking themselves what is the use of this cumbrous paraphernalia of monarchy, with its enormous salaries, Buckingham and other palaces, imperial yachts, well groomed studs and outriders (all of which are kept up out of the grievously oppressive taxation of the country), if it do not fulfil even the primary object of its existence—that of ornament and periodical popular display. Deprived of the sights that were wont to throw them into raptures—the royal progresses and exhibitions that made glad their hearts upon holidays—these same working classes are beginning to feel that they can get along as well without them, and that they are in no wise necessary to the progress or existence of the nation. Her Majesty has, in fact, for the last eight or ten years, been doing neither more nor less than showing the people how well they can do without her, and how altogether useless royalty has become. A Parliament elected by household suffrage will, judging from the signs of the times, come in its turn to be of the same opinion; and then we may expect either that monarchy shall, as the French say, give its reason of being, or depart with many other things that have served their day and generation.

OPENING PARLIAMENT BY ROYAL COMMISSION.

This formality is one of the oldest and in many respects the most amusing spectacles that can be imagined. Lovers of form, venerators of authority, worshippers of antiquity, sticklers for precedent and decorum, Englishmen nowhere more fully display their particular characteristics of their nature than at the summoning to business of the imperial Legislature. In some respects the ceremony out-Herods a scene in a pantomime. Given, a raw, dull day to begin with, such as frowned upon the exhibition on last Tuesday, and the affair is only redeemed from being laughable on account of its melancholy. The barbaric magnificence of the interior of the House of Lords—its fretted and richly panelled roof, blazing with gold and the accessories of color; its huge, richly stained windows casting their floods of subdued light; its carvings and statuary, towering candelabra and resplendent throne—instead of proving effective as they do when the Queen is present in person, only tend to make the display more wretched. Some half dozen peers, of the undistinguished order intellectually, are scattered over a wilderness of crimson leather covered benches, capable of accommodating five hundred. About double the number of dowagers and marchionesses, whose collective diamonds would more than purchase some of the petty German States abolished by Count Bismarck, occupy seats between their lords and protectors. A score of people, chiefly retainers of the the great, who have been privileged to receive tickets of admission, jostle each other in the galleries. These form the scanty and somewhat comatose audience before whom, year after year, the sham spectacle is played.

Just as two o'clock is booming from the great clock in the Victoria tower overhead there is an almost scarcely perceptible flutter in the gorgeous place, indicative of something about to transpire. Messengers, encumbered with their gilt chains and badges of office, hurry to and fro in that mysteriously dignified manner that is so characteristic of understrappers who enjoy the privilege of being dressed in a little brief authority under a constitutional government. The peeresses rearrange for the thirtieth time the magnificent amplitude of their dresses, or whisper to each other words of comment or of interrogation from behind their fans. Noble lords adjust their shirt collars, take snuff out of golden boxes, settle themselves more emphatically upon the luxurious couches and strain their eyes in the direction of the door that is guarded with the brazen gates to catch the first glimpse of the procession as it enters.

Some foreshadowing of what this is likely to be can be gathered from the partial view behind the scenes which one can snatch through the opening of the doorway. Beyond, in the gaudily decorated ante-chamber, is to be witnessed a sight which is sufficiently odd, when it is considered who are the *dramatis personæ* who take part in it. Noble dukes, who are members of the Cabinet; noblemen ushers of her Majesty's household, and the terrible and dignified Lord Chancellor himself are to be seen being dressed by their retainers for the part which they have to play in the proceedings. Dingy scarlet cloaks, trimmed with ermine, are hastily thrown over the shoulders of my lord dukes and my right honorables and unceremoniously buttoned at the chin, which proceeding gives those of them especially who have sharp noses a singularly pinched and woebegone aspect. Curiously shaped three-cornered cocked hats, like unto those worn in the olden times by the train bands and municipal guards, are then placed on the aristocratic heads by the obsequious attendants, and the performers being thus prepared, are duly marshalled by Black Rod, and enter the House in grave and somewhat dolorous procession.

HOW THEY READ THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Than the noblemen who acted as royal commissioners on Tuesday and discharged the duties of royalty in the absence of her Majesty, a more forlorn and dejected company could not have been imagined. Cloaks and hats are alike too big for them; and as the former reach down to their feet and are buttoned close under the chin my lords look as if they are half frozen. Five in all, the Lord Chancellor in the midst, they take their seats upon a crimson stuffed form in front of the throne; and the exceeding gravity of their features, half smothered in cumbrous cocked hats and cloaks, causes the huge chamber to look still more dreary and uncomfortable. The six peers and twelve peeresses and sprinkling of strangers in the gallery strive to look interesting, and doubtless consider themselves highly privileged in being permitted to look face to face upon such a spectacle. Sonorously the Lord Chancellor reads the letters patent authorizing the commissioners to open Parliament in the name of the Queen, and then despatches messenger Black Rod to the lower House to summon the members to hear her Majesty's reasons for assembling them. And the six peers and the twelve peeresses and the sprinkling of strangers sit expectant, patiently awaiting what is to happen.

THE "UGLY RUSH."

Suddenly, in the deep pause and stillness of the chamber, there arises without a noise and tumult, like unto a stampede, and the cry is raised that the Commons are coming. Fighting their way along the corridors they struggle with each other for precedence, and they enter the decorous upper house with a rush and cluster like bees around their Speaker at the bar. The accommodation for members of the lower house is very limited, and as every one is anxious to be present there is invariably much hubbub and confusion. It is observable on the present occasion that not a single man of eminence comes up with the Commons to hear what her gracious Majesty has to say to them. Gladstone, Disraeli, Bright, Lowe and the rest are all absent, as are also Earl Granville, the Earl of Clarendon, the Duke of Argyle and the "big wigs" of the House of Peers. From this fact alone it becomes clear to *habitués* that the opening of Parliament is to be a very tame and commonplace affair. Commonplace and uninteresting it is of a surety. The Lord Chancellor reads aloud the Queen's speech, which is found this year to be more than usually ungrammatical and ambiguous, in a tone that sounds startlingly distinct in the nearly empty chamber. Having accomplished this task, his Lordship lifts his hat and bows to the Speaker, the Speaker lifts his hat and bows to the Commissioners, the six peers and twelve peeresses and sprinkling of strangers in the gallery smile complacently at each other, as though they have been assisting at a great solemnity, and it is officially proclaimed that Parliament has been duly opened in name and by authority of her puissant Majesty Victoria.

WHAT WAS DONE IN THE COMMONS.

True to their instincts of self-comfort the "faithful" Commons no sooner hear the last paragraph of the Queen's message intoned than they rush back in hot haste to their own chamber, each anxious to secure a good seat, the House being too small for the accommodation of the whole of the members. By the time the Speaker gets into his chair again there is a great muster on the benches, and the air is filled with a babel of conversation, the chief topic presumably being the Irish Land bill and the policy of the Ministry with respect to it. One notable feature which strikes the observer is the large predominance of radical members in the present Parliament. They sit on the Ministerial side, but divided from the stanch government supporters by a passage or gangway. Every seat available for them is occupied, and they look indeed a very formidable host, which will test all Mr. Gladstone's tact and generalship to manage.

Ministers and the distinguished members of the opposition are, on this occasion, slow in arriving. Not until the business is actually commenced does Mr. Disraeli put in an appearance. When he comes, however, there is no mistaking the man. Those even who have not before had the privilege of seeing him cannot fail at once recognizing the form and features of him "who slew Sir Robert Peel" and granted household suffrage to the English nation. Tall and gaunt looking, with a face mysterious as a Sphinx, and features that have been wasted and worn by years of hard intellectual struggle, he at once arrests the attention of the onlooker. He wears a plain, black frock coat negligently buttoned, carries his hat in his hand and solicitously fondles a solitary glossy black curl that depends over the centre of his ample forehead—a curl which is the sole survivor of the luxuriant crop that made Vivian Grey so famous in the palmy days of the Countess of Blessington and witty Count d'Orsay. Deliberately he walks up the floor of the House, swinging his hat to and fro with the air of a man who is thoroughly conscious of his position and with a kind of self-seeking ostentation that seems to court the applause of the assembly. None, however, is vouchsafed to him. Conservative squires, country gentlemen and foxhunters are present in scores, but not a cheer do they raise for the man that reorganized their party when it was routed and led them twice into office. Him they fear and hate, and the consequence is that, except when he is scorching their adversaries with the fierce fire of his sarcasm and wit, they never display any enthusiasm towards him or encourage him with the shouts that are so dear to the Parliamentary orator. He does not pay any heed to the implied slight in this instance, but takes his seat gravely, well knowing that whether they love him or hate him they must accept him.

Quite different is the reception awarded to Mr. Gladstone. Scarcely does he make his appearance when there goes up a shout from all the liberal benches—a cheer that is intended not only to assure him of their continued support, but to warn the tories that they have full faith in the wisdom of the radical measures about to be submitted to Parliament.

The Queen's speech having been read by the Speaker, it is the duty of the lower house to send up a reply to the Throne in the shape of an address, congratulating her Majesty upon the prosperity of the country and assuring her of their continued loyalty. It is accounted a great honor to have the privilege of moving and seconding the adoption of the address, and the Prime Minister invariably selects for this duty two new members, warm adherents of his party, who are thus allowed to make their maiden speeches under the most favorable auspices. The orations of the two neophytes this year were very prosy and humdrum, and consisted for the most part of a rehash of the royal speech.

There followed a little skirmishing later in the evening, in the course of which the Queen's message was rather sharply criticised by the opposition. Lord Cairns, who was Chancellor in the late tory administration, led the attack in the Lords, and Mr. Disraeli conducted the warfare in the Commons. What both orators chiefly insisted upon was that the Irish policy of the present administration had failed to conciliate Ireland; that murders and agrarian outrages had increased since their accession to power, and that government were grossly culpable, inasmuch as they had not enforced the law with sufficient rigor and had signally failed in bringing even a single offender to justice. The rank and file of the opposition cheered lustily in both houses while these home thrusts were being aimed at the Ministry, but practically the strife resulted in nothing, the liberals being too strong for their opponents to court defeat by an attack. Both parties are reserving themselves for the Land bill, which will afford ample material for conflict.

MR. GLADSTONE'S RADICAL PROGRAMME.

The Prime Minister has issued a programme of work to be accomplished during the session, which cannot fail to conciliate the radicals and help England forward on that road to democracy on which she is now evidently bent upon travelling. Any one of the numerous measures which he intends to introduce is sufficiently republican in its tendencies to have caused gaunty Lord Palmerstone to have dispaired of his country and left her shores forever. The ballot cannot be taken up this year on account of the pressure of business, but it is certain to be accepted next session. Several of the most influential members of the present Cabinet are strongly in its favor. Mr. Lock King's Entailed Property Intestacy bill, which kicked up such a dust on its first introduction, has been accepted and will be passed by the government this session, and thus the first blow will be aimed at the old law of primogeniture. The diplomatic and consular services, against the corruption in which the radicals long buried their vituperation, are to be overhauled, as is also the War Office, where jobbery at present reigns triumphant under the Duke of Cambridge, the Queen's relative.

Even the radicals are satisfied with what is promised.

FRANCE.

The "Memory of '48."

The legislative body of France met in session February 24, M. Schneider in the chair.

M. Picard brought in a bill enacting penalties against official candidateships at elections. M. Glais-Bizoin presented a bill proposing that whenever deputies were sentenced to imprisonment the punishment should be postponed until after the session.

The order of the day was the adjourned discussion on the system of official candidates.

M. ARAGO defended the conduct of the provisional government in 1848 and remarked on his own good fortune on having to perform such a duty on the 24th of February, an anniversary which was *fêted* by himself and his friends as a great reminiscence and a motive for hope; what would never occur to any one was to *fête* the 2d of December. (Noise.)

M. GARNIER-PAGES next, in the midst of general inattention, gave a summary of the events which had occurred when he held office in 1848. M. Girou de Bezareingues also spoke, but without being able to attract attention. He declared himself in favor of a certain intervention in electoral matters on the part of the government.

M. EMILE OLLIVIER could not allow the Chamber to suppose that the Minister of the Interior, when he spoke, stated his own individual opinion and not that of all the Cabinet; each Minister expressed the views of the whole collectively.

M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC replied that he could not accord his confidence to the honorable Minister who had just spoken; he (the speaker) was strongly of opinion that the government ought to intervene prominently in electoral proceedings.

M. OLLIVIER once more repeated his former declaration that the government would remain perfectly neutral in such cases.

M. PINARD proposed the following order of the day with motives assigned:—

The Chamber, considering that a prudent and measured intervention on the part of the government in elections is, in certain cases, a political necessity, passes to the order of the day.

M. OLLIVIER would not consent to anything but an order of the day pure and simple. Accordingly, a division took place in that sense, when the numbers were for such an order of the day 185, and against it 56, giving a majority to the government of 1?2.

The Chamber then rose in considerable agitation.

Second Imperial Ball of the Season—Worth Eugenie Worn.

Our despatches from Paris, dated on the 25th of February, state that the second court ball at the Tuileries was as brilliant as the preceding one.

The imperial party entered the Salle des Maréchaux at about half-past ten, the Emperor having the Princess Clotilda on his arm and the Empress leaning on the Archduke Albert. His Majesty wore the dress of a general officer, with the Grand Cordon of Maria Theresa, the Austrian Prince, being in a white uniform, with the broad riband of the Legion of Honor *en sautoir*.

When their Majesties took their places the Archduke sat between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon, while on the other side the Empress and the Princess Clotilda on her left, with the Princess Mathilda farther on.

Her Majesty the Empress wore a white toilette of tulle looped up by full blown roses. The corsage and long tunic, forming quasi, were of the same delicate material, spotted with silver, a magnificent diadem of brilliants being on the head. The Princess Clotilda was in rose-colored gauze, with a coiffure of white lilies, and the Duchess de Mouchy in a white tulle skirt, with an outer one of Algerian silk having green and orange stripes; a magnificent diadem in the hair and a necklace of brilliants and large emeralds. The company, as usual, consisted of the highest personages in Paris, and the military element was particularly numerous.

Supper was served in the Galerie de Diane a little after twelve, and their Majesties withdrew to their apartments about one.

Dancing was kept up to half-past three.

The United States Official Ball.

Mr. Washburne, Minister of the United States in Paris, gave a splendid ball on Tuesday evening at his residence, Avenue de l'Impératrice, in honor of the anniversary of General Washington's birth.

Three saloons were thrown open on the ground floor and as many above; two of these latter being devoted to dancing. A profusion of flowers was disposed everywhere with exquisite taste, and the staircase bore quite a mass of floral treasures. The vestibule was, in addition, festooned with American flags; and the striking eulogy which Napoleon I. pronounced on hearing of the great American patriot's death was displayed in large characters opposite the main entrance. As was to be supposed, the natives of the United States in Paris formed the main portion of the company, but the *fête* was in another sense essentially cosmopolitan, as the diplomatic corps was very fully represented and a great number of distinguished English and French personages were present.

The display of beauty was extraordinary, the great majority of the lovely women who graced the rooms being Americans.

Nothing could be more magnificent than the toilets, and the dancing was distinguished for its *entrain*.

A musical entertainment was also given in the rooms, when Mme. Coste in the vocal part, M. Renchsel on the violoncello, and M. Aimé Maurel on the piano, were greatly applauded.

Refreshments of the most *recherché* description were supplied in profusion, and the *fête*—one of the most successful of the season—did not terminate until morning.

SWITZERLAND.

Don Carlos' Arrival and Escort to the Frontier.

A telegram from Geneva of the 23d of February reports as follows:—

Don Carlos arrived here yesterday evening. The motive of his coming is said to be as follows:—The Prince, travelling with an Austrian passport under the name of the Marquis d'Alcantara, had arrived at Lyons, where he met the Duke of Modena coming from Rome, who handed to him a considerable sum of money destined to effect a counter-revolution in Spain. Don Carlos on leaving Lyons, report says, was to have gone direct to the Spanish frontier, but the French authorities, informed of his movements, communicated to him the desire of the French government to see him residing in a town of the north of France, if he did not prefer going to some foreign country. The Prince having made his choice for the latter, was escorted as far as the Swiss frontier. He was accompanied at Lyons by some important personages of his party, who have since dispersed.

AUSTRIA.

Austro-French Expositions of Friendship for the United States.

Advices from Vienna state that the Hon. Mr. Jay, United States Minister in that city, gave on Tuesday, February 22—as briefly reported by the cable—a diplomatic dinner on the occasion of the anniversary of Washington's birthday.

Among the guests were Count de Beust and the heads of the foreign legations. The Austrian Chancellor gave a toast in which he made allusion to a charge brought against him of desiring to introduce changes in the home policy of the country; and in concluding declared that, at all events, he had no wish to make any alteration in the friendly relations existing between the Austrian empire and the great republic.

The Duke de Gramont, Ambassador of France, also spoke of the old friendship which united France and America, and warmly expressed the anxiety of his sovereign for the unalterable maintenance of that good understanding.

OLD WORLD ITEMS.

The task of "coaching" the Oxford University crew has been delegated to the ex-president, Mr. J. C. Tinne.

The charge against Messrs. Clay, of Sunderland, England, of embezzling from Muntz's company has been dismissed.

Bishop Temple has been elected one of the vice presidents of the British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

The ship Westburn, from Foochow, bound for London, with 700,000 pounds of tea, has been totally lost near the Passage Islands.

It is now reckoned that an outlay of about £800,000 will render the Suez Canal navigable throughout for the heaviest class of men-of-war.

A company has been formed in Paris for banking and commercial operations in and with Japan. It takes the name of Société Franco-Japonaise.

Carnival festivities were in full blast at Constantinople on the 8th of February. The Russian, Austrian and French embassies were particularly brilliant.

According to official returns the receipts of the Suez Canal Company since the opening, and made up to the 31st of January last, amounted to 587,872 francs 6 centimes.

The funeral of General Baron de Berthois, formerly aid-de-camp to King Louis Philippe and deputy to St. Malo until 1825, took place at the Madeleine, Paris, February 20.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath has rejected a proposal to the effect that employers of labor should have the power of levying a tax from their work people.

In Ireland a party of armed men lately attacked the houses of three herds of Captain Houston, of Drimlough. Two of the assailants were Scotchmen and one an Irishman.

There is reason to believe that, if her health will permit, Queen Victoria will reside in London, at Buckingham Palace, for several weeks this season, prior to proceeding to Balmoral in May.

It is intimated that the directors of the Calcutta and Singapore Telegraph Company have decided upon returning the deposits of the applicants for shares, pending important negotiations.

The British Secretary of War has decided that Chelsea and Greenwich pensioners are to be paid their pensions in full, notwithstanding that they may be inmates of workhouses or in receipt of out relief.

Eight members of the famous East India Mysore family have proceeded to England to complete their education there. Four of them intend to prepare themselves for the civil service examination and four for the bar.

Mr. Disraeli entered the British House of Commons on the 21st of February and remained for a short time. On taking his seat he was warmly congratulated. The right honorable gentleman looked pale after his attack of illness.

A statue of the eminent Nonconformist, Robert Hall, is about to be erected at Leicester, England, at a cost of £1,600. Subscriptions have been received from the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Bishop of St. David's and the Lord Mayor of London.

The Sultan of Turkey called together his principal military and naval chiefs lately, and received from them minute details of the actual working organization of both services. His Majesty expressed his satisfaction at the reforms and advances made.

The Italian corvette Vedetta has left the port of Genoa for Massowah, in Abyssinia, for the purpose of founding a naval station in that locality. Several scientific men accompany the expedition, chiefly for the purpose of searching for coal.

Preparations are being made for commencing the long talked of lighthouse on the Great Basses, a most dangerous and deceitful rock to the southeast of Ceylon. It was begun years ago, and more money has been expended on the preliminary work than the entire fabric should have cost.

An English deputation has had an interview with Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M. P., at the Board of Trade, to recommend the legalization of metric weights and measures in the Post Office, and the amendment of the Metric act of 1864, and the legal substitution of metric weight for the troy weight, which the Standard Commissioners propose to abolish.

Pio Nono's latest joke is told thus:—The bishops cost his Holiness 25,000f. daily, so that he has had to pay for two months' discussion the little sum of 1,500,000f. *"Per farmi di farmi infallibile,"* said his Holiness the other day, referring to this, *"mi faranno fallire."* (In their eagerness to make me infallible they will make me fail.)

The agricultural statistics of Ireland for 1863 have been issued in London. They state that there are 547,671 acres under crops, 9,938,393 grass or pasture, 24,110 fallow, 322,258 woods and plantations and 4,423,192 bog and waste unoccupied. The number of holdings not exceeding one acre decreased by 961 since 1867, and the number not exceeding fifteen acres decreased by 1,435.

It is just now told of the Rev. Charles Townsend, the recently deceased octogenarian rector of Kingston-by-Sea, England, and the friend of Scott, Byron and Wordsworth, that he penned the following witty epigram apropos of the invasion of a rectory by thieves:—

They came and prigg'd my stockings, my linen and my store;
But they couldn't prig my sermons, for they were prigg'd before.

The Manila and Hong Kong Submarine Telegraph Company has been announced in London, with a capital of £350,000, in 35,000 shares of £10 each, of which £70,000, in fully paid up shares, will be taken by the contractors. The object is to establish telegraphic communication between Manila, the adjacent islands, Hong Kong and Singapore, through an exclusive concession from the Spanish government for forty years.

A letter from Constantinople dated the 7th of February reports the state of the weather thus:—Winter has for some eight or ten days bound us in his icy chains here. A couple of weeks ago we were enjoying a sort of unnatural summer. A hard frost and a quantity of snow are now with us; so we have at present—and apparently likely to last—a regular old-fashioned English winter, without, however, any of its seasonable enjoyments.

In a suit in the Court of Queen's Bench, London, the plaintiff sought to recover damages against the stewards of the Cheltenham steeple chases for injuries received by the breaking down of the grand stand. The Court held the defendants liable, although it was expressly found that they had employed competent contractors, inasmuch as public caterers might make stipulations to indemnify themselves, whereas the public had no remedy.

Austrian official returns of the progress of the railways of the empire have been published, whence it appears that the total length of lines opened in 1867 was 1,835 miles; in 1868, 2,920 miles, and in 1869, 3,415. The result of the extensions is shown in the returns for passengers and goods traffic, which exhibit an increase of forty-nine per cent for the former and twenty-four per cent for the latter, giving an increase to the old lines of seventeen per cent.

A fearful crime has been perpetrated at Sumatra. The son of a French merchant established there made a trip on business to a near settlement, and was no more heard of for a long time. Recently a large box was mysteriously received in his store, which, on being opened, proved to contain the decomposed body of the missing youth, which had been packed with a number of scorpions. No trace of the perpetrators of the foul deed has yet been found.

The French Geographical Society has just held its general meeting, under the presidency of the Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat. M. Charles Maunoir read a statement on the progress of the science in 1869. M. Barbie du Bocage, reporter of the committee to award the Empress' grand prize of 10,000 francs, given this year for the first time, announced that the award of that body had been in favor of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, who by cutting through the Isthmus of Suez accomplished the work most useful to the commercial relations of France.

The printers of Manchester, England, memorialized the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject of the income tax. The memorial sets forth the hardships inflicted by assessing the tax upon holders of weekly situations, the precarious nature of the occupation of the memorialists, and that in a number of cases the average earnings did not amount to the sum for which they were assessed. Mr. Lowe did not see the matter in the light of the memorialists. "The Chancellor of the Exchequer desires me to observe," writes Mr. Rivers Wilson in reply, "that if you and your fellow workmen are earning wages equal to £100 a year there appears no good reason why you should be exempt from income tax any more than a poor clerk or curate, who, with equal or greater demands upon them, are earning no more."

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Comparative Rates in Europe and America.

[Washington correspondence (Feb. 28) of the Chicago Tribune.]

Before one of the committees of Congress the spectacle is now presented of two or three earnest men, animated with the love of progress, and working for the good of the people, resisting the combined telegraph monopolists. By the figures these few are adducing, by the light they are shedding upon the wires, the extortions and the profits of the monopolists, it is plainly seen that good spirits are at work on the poor man's post road, the wire. One of the statements of Orton, the President of the Union Telegraph Company, is that telegraphing in America is cheaper than elsewhere in the world. To refute this I send you a carefully prepared table of telegraph rates over nearly equal distances in Europe and in America. Since its preparation the American monopoly has unequally reduced its rates out of the dread of some such showing up as this. Stop the agitation and it will resume them, or double them:—

PARIS TO	Distance, Miles.	Tariff.	NEW YORK TO	Distance, Miles.	Tariff.
Calais	166	20	Washington	19?	40
Berne	323	60	Augusta	230	65
Nantes	250	20	Oswego	220	40
Aix-la-Chapelle	274	60	Portland	230	65
Brussels	21?	60	Bath	275	65
Antwerp	245	60	Rochester	2?0	50
Lyons	315	20	Pittsburg	330	45
Strasbourg	312	20	Camden	3??	65
Brest	335	20	Belfast	350	65
Amsterdam	303	60	Buffalo	3??	50
Bordeaux	3?0	20	Erie	3?0	1 00
London	250	60	Bangor	390	65
Basle	410	60	Cleveland	425	1 00
Frankfort	4??	60	Toledo	470	1 05
Stuttgart	440	60	Columbus	475	95
Bayonne	445	20	Sandusky	480	1 40
Marseilles	535	20	Cincinnati	550	1 00
Toulon	577	20	Lexington	575	1 00
Hanover	515	60	Dayton	55?	1 00
Munich	585	60	Charleston	600	2 00
Genoa	610	80	Fort Wayne	590	1 70
Milan	600	80	Lansing	590	1 65
Hamburg	615	60	Louisville	625	1 00
Salzburg	655	60	Indianapolis	650	1 90
Nice	675	20	New Albany	660	1 75
Berlin	712	60	Lafayette	700	1 95
Dresden	770	60	Chicago	7?0	1 75
Florence	8?0	80	Racine	750	1 90
Prague	740	60	Milwaukee	770	1 90
Ancona	840	80	Montgomery	86?	3 05
Trieste	860	80	St. Louis	860	2 00
Vienna	830	80	Galena	880	2 35
Santander	875	80	Rock Island	900	2 65
Madrid	905	80	Prairie du Chien	950	2 65
Copenhagen	950	1 40	Quincy	950	2 60
Dantzig	1,000	60	Jefferson City	975	2 70
Naples	1,?00	80	Mobile	1,000	3 00
Stettin	800	60	Peru	890	3 25
Dresden	770	60	Madison	850	2 40
Rome	1,0?0	80	Little Rock	1,050	1 00
Perth	1,?00	60	Des Moines	1,020	2 70
Lisbon	1,200	1 00	New Orleans	1,100	3 25
Wilna	1,310	2 10	Houston	1,330	5 00
Odessa	1,400	2 10	Fort Kearny	1,380	5 25
Dunnaburg	1,320	2 10	Austin	1,400	5 50
Riga	1,355	2 10	St. Antonio	1,530	5 50
St. Petersburg	1,750	2 10	Fort Laramie	1,630	6 40
Athens	2,060	2 00	Denver	1,70?	7 60
Constantinople	2,200	4 50	Salt Lake City	2,100	5 95

THE HERALD IN WEST VIRGINIA.

[From the Cabell County (W. Va.) Press, Feb. 21.]

To any man who desires to keep posted in the news from Alaska to Japan this newspaper stands without a rival. It has correspondents in every quarter of the globe, who supply by telegraph and otherwise every event of importance occurring. Its course politically is approved by all conservative men. It condemned the Virginia bill because of the conditions it imposed on that State prior to her admission, and it is equally fearless and outspoken in its censure of the bill lately introduced by General Butler for removing all existing disabilities from Virginians affected by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution. We cheerfully commend this excellent paper to all who desire to take a paper printed in the great commercial city of New York. We receive the HERALD daily, and couldn't well do without it.

GLIMPSES OF THE GOLD ROOM.

A Memorable Landmark Passing Away—Sketches Here and There Among the Bulls and Bears—Their Personnel and Peculiarities—A Man of Destiny.

The first turn to the right off Wall street, a few hundred feet down New street, brings the visitor or the victim, as the case may be, to the main entrance of the Gold Room—a place of fast fading but of once momentous interest, full of thrilling recollections such as stir men's souls as deep as political or religious revolutions. Here the terrible drama of the 25th of last September was enacted. Here it was that during the war frenzied men risked the hazard of the golden die, and either rode triumphant on the tide of fortune or were buried forever in the flood. There may be a sermon or two in stones, but the point and interest of the homily is sterile, indeed, when compared to the profound lessons on the vanity of human hopes, the intensity and strength of human passions which the history of the Gold Room preaches. Few men men will ever forget the day with gold at 147, when the half crazy Speyers, with a wild whoop, called for five millions at 155, and all the yelling bears blood-aghast, and all the cool-headed operators trembled and grew pale. That awful time will hardly ever come again, and the period, it is to be hoped, is not far distant when the chance of its recurrence will be placed beyond the range of possible realization. Before the Gold Room disappears, before its peculiar usefulness is ended, it may be worth while to take a peep at the concern and the men who frequent it. If you are not a member or a privileged visitor you must deny yourself the pleasure of being introduced to the circus and learning the curious reminiscences stored up in the capacious memory of the doorkeeper, Mr. John Hutchinson. He is a young man of apt perception and he keeps on hand fresh and ready for delivery the unwritten records of the Gold Room. These, however, do not come within the scope of this article, but rather the personal appearance of the crowd that day after day shouts itself hoarse in the interest of the golden god. From the gallery the best view is obtained of the circus or pit down below, where all the buying and selling is going on.

It is a high, square room, with an iron railed gallery for spectators; a coat room, away in one corner, and a director's room in another; a desk, for the president, in the middle, and a telegraph office near by. The place has a decidedly rakish appearance, and so has a great number of its *habitués*. A circular space, made by an arrangement of steps, which descend in diminishing rounds to a fountain, placed exactly in the middle of the room, constitutes the arena of the bulls and bears. Around the fountain, which is fortunately protected by an iron railing, the operators most do congregate; but on the broad steps ascending from there those who can find no room at the railing shout out their wants and wishes to their neighbors all around.

PERSONNEL OF THE OPERATORS.

That man picking his teeth in the background is Jim Cross, a youth of twenty-four years, popularly known as "Keep's fat boy," a large illustration of the expansive influence of mush and milk. He is a solid reality of the Gold Room, and his operations before he grew so stout were generally heavy. He views the battle from afar nowadays, but sails in occasionally when a superior weight of metal is wanted.

Near the fat young man stands Charley Parker in velvet vesture, round hat, like the upper section of a beehive, Piccadilly weepers, and beckie as gay as the flag of our Union. For the last three or four weeks Charley has been a prominent bear and principal hammerer of the market. He is a heavy operator and a heavy swell, but the species to which he belongs will soon be reckoned among the dream of things that were. Bob Baile, "slow and sure," leans listlessly against the front wall of the President's desk, chewing the end of sweet and golden fancies, but showing just a faint tinge of sadness at the grovelling disposition recently exhibited by his favorite article of speculation. Bob's motto always was to bid for a million or a carload, and yet he still lives.

ALAS, POOR YORICK!

The man who sits over near the telegraph office with his legs crossed and puffing smoke like an overstrained tugboat is one of the great bulls, the Bashan bull of the market, and his name is Laverburg. He was once a fashionable member of society, stylish in dress, impressive in appearance, fascinating in address, the terror of the bears and the delight of the bulls. He may yet blaze as a meteor of fashion if he survives the present depression in the market. Dick Lounsberry, shrewd and diminutive, clings to the fountain railing with one hand while the other is raised in midair, as if brushing away a pestiferous swarm of flies. He is accorded the credit of being "head pusher" and particular observer of the Stock Exchange and Gold Room, but if he had to "push" his circumscribed area of cerebellum in any other but a figurative sense there would be little left of diminutive Dick. Charley Unger, the Bismarck of the Board, made himself heard once or twice yesterday in a tone of voice resembling the screech of a locomotive in an Eastern fog.

MOSAIC PATTERNS.

Little Beebe is the name caressingly given to an operator of Lilliputian stature, ever ready to bid half for a million and always lost in the crowd when you most need him. He is a plucky little fellow, fond of the manly art and of smoking cigars as long as a barber's pole. Young Zerega, who wears an astrakhan turban and red tie, has had some ups and downs in his time, but seems none the worse of the wear. He is a heavy operator and an extensive vocalist. Old man Beebe, of course, is on hand, eating chestnuts and keeping up a sharp lookout for golden opportunities. He wears gray whiskers resembling a hedgerow of boxwood covered with an April frost. He is a very pleasant man, and when he smiles his face assumes a glow as agreeable as a pine wood fire in a winter swamp.

THE OTHER ANIMALS.

Sam Baile, brother of Bob, is a well known operator, and when he is observed ceaselessly brushing his extensive chin whisker with his right hand squalls are anticipated. Sam's capillary appendage is the barometer of the Gold Room. He is a good-looking man, genially disposed and would make an excellent presiding officer at a clambake or a chowder party. He is not like unto other men, a slave to Mammon, but divides his time equally between the harassing sport of the Gold Room and the social pastimes of society. That gentleman who has just entered the room as though pursued by one of Sheriff O'Brien's deputies is the active and sleepless Marx, always up to his eyes and over in business—a whole-soul careful fellow, nevertheless, and a pretty shrewd operator. He bears somewhat of a likeness to the picture of Michael Angelo, though not looking quite so venerable as that gentleman did at the time of life he consented to sit for his portrait. Marx, after giving an order to his man, vanishes like a shadow. Most of the men present smoke cigars. The presence of a pipe seems like an innovation, but Yzquierdo the Cuban cares nothing for that, and walks around with his briar-root as contented as can be. The owner of this irresistible name operates considerably, but cautiously. He has tremendous confidence and courage for a Cuban, and when he retires to his tropical home can start a gold exchange of his own, with every prospect of fortune. The tall man with the blonde whiskers, Dick Eells, who hangs so tenaciously about the fountain railing, is a great operator in what is termed "live gold," otherwise, $5,000 at a time. He remains in the room all day, never goes to lunch, abstains from whiskey and all such bewildering stimulants, sells on every one-eighth in the market, and is altogether a fit and proper candidate for President of the United States. Theo. Brain is a different character; he deals in "odd lots," that is, anything under $5,000, and consequently is not esteemed as one of the upper ten in the community of operators. He is ready to take for sale or use for purchase amounts as low as $10 and $200, and consequently he is called "Odd Lots," or one of the odd lot men. They are the scavengers of the Gold Room, but a useful class to small, struggling speculators.

Philadelphia Cross is not unknown around the fountain. He is a spare-faced man, with a magnificent red nose, like a lighthouse. The roar of his voice, as it echoes under the bridge of his nose, is something terrific, and reminds one of Du Chaillu's gorilla as it is said to thunder in the forests of Africa.

A MAN OF DESTINY.

Jim Hodgkins takes things easy nowadays. Yesterday, as he leaned on his venerable umbrella, with a sad smile upon his face and a heavy waterfall of black hair flowing over his coat collar, he seemed like Campbell's "Last Man," surveying the wreck of matter and the crash of worlds. Billy Bird put in an appearance, but took no active part in the game going on. His diamonds illuminated the dark corners of the room, and his cheery voice spread merriment wherever its echoes went. Billy is rich, and mingles fun with philosophy. He has had his day, though still a young man, with the world all before him where to choose. Harry Fuller and several other sporting men, great on teams and trotters, called in for awhile to see their friends, and taken considerable horse for half an hour or so. Joe Zuckerman, great on "puts" and "calls," was busy, after a fashion, but not near so lively as he used to be. He is rather plain in appearance, with a face like the mutilated countenance of a Roman gladiator and whiskers *a la* General Boum.

MONEY MARRIAGE.

Dick Edwards is, perhaps, one of the most prominent men in the room, "much of a gentleman," as the saying is. He is wealthy, stylish, wears whiskers of a sandy shade, near the color on the fringe of a summer cloud at sunset, talks well and tells a joke when he has nothing else to do. George Eells is a sample of Young America, a beardless youth, with sanguine blue eyes, dauntless spirit and irrepressible energy. Got nearly broke, the got married; and now, after passing his honeymoon, comes to the Gold Room to build up the fortune of himself and his bride.

Bill Gwinne dresses like Prince Esterhazy without that gentleman's ostentatious show of jewelry. He is the great "Shoofly" singer of the room and is pronounced by competent authorities to excel even the distinguished inventor of that charming melody in the beauty and finish with which he vocalizes it.

Up in the gallery is J. T. Mills, "a man without a country," or in other words a broker without an office; and there likewise is R. L. Wheeler, a member of Henry W. Beecher's establishment. Both these gentlemen carry their offices in their hats, whether from an aversion to the dull, sedentary work of keeping rooms on the street or out of a spirit of economy has not yet been clearly ascertained. Jackson, Earle, Camlah, Waller, with the Lord Dundreary whiskers, and Harry Mendie, hands in pants' pockets all the time, are other prominent lights of the Gold Room. Taken altogether they are a sharp set of fellows, and deserve to have a whole house to themselves.

CRIME IN BROOKLYN.

THE HAYES AND VOORHEES ASSASSINATIONS.

Arraignment of Chambers, the Alleged Murderer—Insanity to be the Defence—Appearance of the Prisoner—Perry's Third Trial Fixed—The Flynn Murder Case—Perjury and Forgery.

William Chambers, indicted for the murder of Dominicus S. Voorhees, the well-known builder of Brooklyn, at the liquor store of Peter Fogarty, corner of Columbia and Carroll streets, on the evening of Sunday, the 13th of February, was arraigned yesterday morning before Judge Gilbert and Justices Voorhees and Johnson in the Brooklyn Court of Oyer and Terminer. The circumstances of the terrible tragedy are yet familiar to the readers of the HERALD. When arraigned in court yesterday the prisoner Chambers presented a most forlorn appearance. He was unkempt and unshaven, and his garments were seedy and dirty. His eyes rolled wildly about and to all appearance he knew little of what was transpiring about him. A noticeable feature about his dress was that he wore a white cloth wrapped about his head, but for what purpose did not appear. Taken all in all, a more miserable, dejected looking criminal than Chambers is rarely seen in a court of justice. By his side, previous to the arraignment, sat Owen Hand, who is awaiting resentence for the murder of James O'Donnell, at the South Brooklyn Gashouse. Hand appeared somewhat cheerful and spoke once or twice to other prisoners about him; but Chambers said nothing, sitting there like an idiot, staring vacantly around.

The announcement that he was to be arraigned yesterday attracted a large crowd to the court room, and people expressed great surprise upon learning that the wretched looking object, sitting in one corner of the room, was the man who had shot Dominicus S. Voorhees.

The indictment in the case was read to the prisoner by the clerk, Mr. Stevens, who inquired of him whether he demanded a trial. Chambers did not appear to comprehend what was said, and his counsel, Mr. Charles Spencer (who will be assisted by Mr. William F. Howe) replied in the affirmative for him.

District Attorney Morris asked that a day should be fixed for the trial, whereupon

Mr. Charles Spencer said—May it please the Court, I was spoken to with reference to this case some ten days ago, and never was definitely and absolutely employed until yesterday. I had

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. CHAMBERS

yesterday afternoon, and I am entirely satisfied that some time would be required to properly prepare his defence. Some of his friends have received information which, if true, fully authorizes me to say that it would require some weeks, at all events, properly to prepare his defence. By way of illustration, for instance, in order that I may be understood, I am informed that in Ireland

HIS MOTHER DIED IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

If that is so it ought to be proved, and, if the question of naming a day be deferred until Wednesday morning, I will try to prepare myself with affidavits showing good cause, if any exists, why time should be given and how much. My opinion is at present that I could not get ready properly to defend this unfortunate man before next term, which, I understand, meets in April. That an estimable citizen has been killed, and that this man perpetrated the act, is beyond question; but it is gravely asserted by his friends that at the time he did it he was not responsible for his actions. Where a defence of that importance is in good faith interposed it seems to me that a few weeks ought to be given in a matter of such vital importance both to the community and to this man. With the increased facilities for communication I have no doubt that by the first or second week in April I could prepare my case.

District Attorney Morris said he was ready at any time and supposed that the case would be set down for next week.

Judge Gilbert set the case down for Wednesday morning, when Mr. Spencer will make a formal application for a postponement.

THE HAYES ASSASSINATION.

The case of Edwin Perry, the alleged murderer of Thomas Hayes, night watchman at Harbeck's stores, Furman street, came up yesterday morning after the hearing in the Voorhees case, when Mr. John H. Bergen, one of Perry's counsel, made application to have a day fixed for the third trial of the prisoner.

The District Attorney said he proposed to try the case at the next Oyer and Terminer, in April.

Mr. Spencer, of prisoner's counsel, supposed that Perry had some rights in the matter, and asked that a day should be fixed for the trial.

Judge Gilbert said that the case must take the regular course; and it, therefore, goes over until the next term.

ANOTHER MURDER CASE.

John Howard, a young man, was arraigned on an indictment charging him with having stabbed and thereby caused the death of one Terance Flynn, in Tillary street, in October last. Flynn lived several days after the injuries were inflicted. The prisoner, who will be defended by Mr. John Cooney, demanded a trial, and the case was set down for Monday next.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A WILL.

C. A. Bergerman, indicted on the charge of having forged a will in the name of Philip Borne, late of East New York, pleaded not guilty and was remanded. The trial was set down for Tuesday next.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.

Frank Archibald was indicted on the charge of perjury in having sworn falsely in the Dalzell divorce case. Fisher, the lawyer who was engineering this fraudulent proceeding, has jumped his bail and fled to parts unknown.

THE GRAND JURY.

A Grand Jury was empanelled yesterday morning, and after being charged, as usual, by Judge Gilbert, retired to their duties.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, Alderman Thorn in the chair.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel relative to the powers of the Board in opening and extending Bedford avenue, widening of Perry and Herkimer streets, and fixing the district of assessment for the same. The Committee on Opening Streets, having the matter in charge, had met several times to hear remonstrances against the improvement when the question was raised as to the power of the Board in the premises. The Corporation Counsel was called on for his opinion, and he says the Legislature clothed the Board, in the passage of the act, with full power to cause the improvement to be carried out and to fix the district of assessment for the same.

On motion of Alderman CAMPBELL the report of the Committee on Opening Streets, which was offered at the meeting February 23, was adopted. The committee reported that it would be a gross injustice to the owners of property on Bedford avenue, between Fulton and Flushing avenues, to extend the district of assessment to Flushing avenue. A resolution attached to the report, to the effect that the district of assessment for extending Bedford avenue and Herkimer street, and widening Perry avenue, passed December 13, page 482 of the present minutes, be rescinded, was also adopted.

An invitation was accepted to review the Irish societies on St. Patrick's Day, March 17.

The estimated cost of grading, curbing and guttering Bushwick avenue, from North Second street to the city line, is $100,000.

The bid of M. J. Lowery for the mason work of the Fiftieth precinct station house, which was the lowest, was $15,957. The lowest bid for the carpenter work was that of P. Murphy, for $8,861.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that the flags be displayed on the City Hall on St. Patrick's day.

A GRETNA GREEN FOR RUNAWAY KENTUCKY LOVERS.—Thomas Shelton, better known as 'Squire Shelton, died at Aberdeen, Ohio, on the 15th ult., aged ninety four years. In 1816 he was elected a justice of the peace for Huntington township, Brown county, which office he held without interruption to the day of his death. It is said that during the fifty-four years he was magistrate he united in marriage 4,000 couples or 8,000 persons. His place was the "Gretna Green" for runaway lovers from Kentucky, whom he joined in wedlock without the formality of license. His marriages for a long time were not considered legal; but the Legislature of Kentucky, at an early day, passed an act legalizing them, to avoid litigation in the settlement of estates, and the Ohio Legislature, a few years ago, passed a similar act. He was born in Stafford county, Va., served as constable at the trial of Aaron Burr for treason, and emigrated to Ohio in 1813.—*Circleville (Ohio) Democrat, March 4.*

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THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

Motion to Have the Case Set Down for Trial in the April Term.

District Attorney Garvin and Counsel Agree to be Ready on the 1st of April—Lively Tilt Between the Lawyers.

The March term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, City Judge Bedford presiding. As there was not a quorum of Grand Jurors in attendance those gentlemen answering to their names were discharged till this morning. The panel of petty jurors was called, and only twenty-two men having answered the Judge ordered an additional panel to be made, returnable on Wednesday.

THE RICHARDSON-M'FARLAND TRAGEDY.

The senior counsel for Daniel McFarland rose and moved that the Court should designate the time for the trial of the indictment against him for the alleged murder of Albert D. Richardson. He said that his counsel at the last term of this court, when a motion to transfer the indictment from this court to the Oyer and Terminer was denied, gave notice that he would be ready in five weeks from that day. There seemed to be an impression on the part of the public press that the defendant's counsel were responsible for the delay, and in order that the contrary might be known his counsel had come there for the purpose of disavowing any connection on their part with the time which had already elapsed without preparation being complete. The counsel said he felt unusually sensitive upon this point, from the fact that the District Attorney, in his address to the jury in the case of Reynolds, who was recently convicted of murder, undoubtedly referred to the McFarland case. If the prosecuting officer intended to discharge from his bow an arrow at this case and stigmatize it as occasioning delay to the motion of the wheels of public justice, the remark was entirely unjustified by the facts. Judge Garvin, in reply to the allusions of Mr. Howe (counsel for Reynolds), about untried prisoners now in the Tombs prison, said that in two cases commissions had gone to Europe to take testimony and others had gone to other places for the same object. While the counsel did not mean to charge delay upon the prosecution, he meant to clean off his record before the public, so that it shall not appear that the defendant was trying to keep back this trial, but, on the contrary, that he is eager to meet it. The counsel then stated that certain interrogatories were submitted to the District Attorney, to which he appended cross-interrogatories, but not so promptly as the other side would have wished, which caused a loss to them of over twenty days. Counsel further remarked that the Judge who tried the Reynolds case (Judge Ingraham) had also "a fling" to make at what he supposed would be the defence to this indictment, to which he called the attention of the Court. The denial of the motion to transfer this indictment to the Oyer and Terminer deprived that Judge of a judicial repast which he had, no doubt, whetted his appetite to enjoy. He told us what he meant to charge the jury in the case of McFarland, at least in what he supposed would be one substantial aspect of the defence. In order to prevent prejudice to the defendant it was necessary that the trial should be accelerated. If this community were to be treated to nothing until this case was brought on but reports of murder trials; if jurors were to be taught that every victim offered at the bar of public justice must be sacrificed (he could not say such was the design) if the design was to cause the atmosphere in which McFarland was to be tried to be so impregnated with prejudice that the real righteousness of his case will be overlooked and that he will follow in this long train of criminals convicted and consigned to the gallows, no more effectual method could be taken of accomplishing that result than seemed to be taken by the prosecuting officer of this county. A poor creature by the name of Sheridan, who evidently in a state of phrenzy killed a man who interfered in his domestic relations, was ushered into the Oyer and Terminer, and in the absence of his counsel required to plead as though the intention was to try that case in advance of this, and have the law emanate from the same source from which the legal instructions to the jury came in the case of Reynolds. In order to forestall and prevent those consequences he (the counsel) urged the Court to assign a time for the trial of this indictment. When the District Attorney entered too jealously into the prosecution of criminals he lost that impartiality which should be a leading element of his office, and it was the duty of the Court to compel the prosecuting officer to be ready at the time appointed. The counsel said he was not there to say what the defence of McFarland would be. They had been very much annoyed by publications in the newspapers as to what the line of the defence would be, and as to the facts which would be proved upon the trial. Those publications were in the main false, for the reason that when the three counsel who would represent McFarland first had their conference together they entered into a sort of Masonic obligation to one another not to reveal anything in reference to the case. The counsel called the attention of the Court to the fact that Judge Ingraham presided on the trial of Cole in Albany, and by his instructions to the jury he produced an unnecessary disagreement. He was followed by Judge Hogeboom, who presided over the second trial, and that jury, without much difficulty, acquitted the defendant. Judge Ingraham, in the Reynolds case, said that there were in the books cases of temporary insanity, but in all of them there have been things to justify the conclusion of insanity. There were sometimes found cases where men claimed to be insane for a moment, while the act was being committed, but he had never known such cases to be proven. When the District Attorney stood before the jury and endeavored to rivet the fetters of conviction upon an innocent man he would tell them, "Here is the authority of Judge Ingraham, the oldest Judge sitting upon the bench of our State. He gives you, as the result of an experience of thirty years, that he never knew a case of this kind to be proved. This idea of a man being insane, or so mentally affected at the time of the perpetration of the act as to be irresponsible, though perfectly sane before and sane immediately after, has been exploded and scattered to the winds by the declaration of this old reliable and experienced Judge." It would be impossible for the defence to be ready till within two weeks, because some of the commissions had not yet been returned and time would be required to decide whether they had all the evidence through that channel that was necessary.

The counsel asked His Honor to assign the first Monday of April as the time for the trial of the indictment, and to require the prosecution to be ready. He made the motion also in order that the Court might make its own arrangements to meet a trial of such importance. The trial would excite the public mind beyond all measure. Probably no trial which had occurred in this city would occasion the excitement that this was certain to engender. It would be of considerable length and many witnesses would be examined upon both sides, so that it would be necessary to make an order for the summoning of a very large number of jurors—probably one or two thousand. The defence would have to be furnished with a copy of the panel, so as to be satisfied with reference to the characteristics of those from whom the jury of the defendant was to be selected. The counsel went on to ventilate his ideas respecting capital punishment, remarking that he was one of those who believed that there was no divine right for the infliction of a punishment like that. Entertaining these views, therefore, notwithstanding his responsibility was largely shared by his able associates, his Honor could well appreciate the feelings under which he labored in reference to this or any similar case in which he was called upon to act as counsel for the defendant. He hoped the motion would be granted.

District Attorney Garvin, in reply to the torrent of vituperation which fell from the counsel's lips, instead of following in the same strain, said, in a cool and dignified manner, that he was surprised at some of the suggestions made by the counsel. So far as any charge was intended to be made against himself of intending to delay the trial of McFarland, who was arraigned for murder, it certainly must fall to the ground when his Honor remembered what had previously occurred in the court. The District Attorney went on to show that he courteously gave notice to the counsel when their client would be arraigned to plead; that the defence did not make any preparation for the trial from the 21st of December, 1869, until the 27th of January, 1870; that, from that time to this, he was served with interrogatories for commissions, which he often examined in the midst of important trials, and which were promptly returned with cross interrogatories, and that every facility was tendered to Mr. Gerry, who had the matter in charge, by him to procure the testimony he required. The District Attorney continued to state that he did not intend to delay this trial, and that, although not required by law to give them notice of the day he would do so. In alluding to the trial of Reynolds, which the counsel denounced as a harsh proceeding, Judge Garvin said that it was the most brutal and infernal murder ever committed in this country; and as the counsel for the prisoner signified his readiness to proceed there was no need of further delay. In reference to the attacks made upon Judge Ingraham all he (the District Attorney) had to say was that he was a man of character, position, learning and ability, and he needed no defence in a community where he has lived threescore years and ten, and was for two-thirds of that time in the public service. The District Attorney moved the case to the Oyer and Terminer simply in order that the General Sessions might not be encumbered with a case of that kind. It made no difference to him where it was tried, for all that he desired in these cases was to do his duty. He asked his Honor to refuse to grant the motion to fix a definite day for the trial, and said that whenever the prosecution was ready ample notice of that fact would be given to the counsel. In conclusion Judge Garvin said that he could not help what the newspapers said about this or other cases. He was not the originator of any paragraph in any paper in regard to the criminal business of his office, and only read one or two newspapers. Whenever the trial of McFarland came on he would be as anxious as the counsel on the other side to have full justice done to him, whether it be for or against him. If he was convicted he must be found guilty according to law, and he would be convicted in that way if his Honor the City Judge or the Recorder tried him.

The counsel, in replying to the District Attorney, said that McFarland was kept improperly in prison, and he gave notice that he would apply to bail him unless his trial was fixed for the earliest day at which he could be ready. He asked the question of any man there whether when McFarland shot the miserable libertine who had blasted and destroyed his happiness ought he not to have been deranged, if he was not in point of fact deranged. Was there a man who could attend to the facts and circumstances of this case that would say humanity could remain subordinate to the emotions which such conduct would be certain to create? He confidently expected that when McFarland was placed before a jury of his country they would say if he did less than he did he would have been less than a man, if he was not at the time he committed the act for which it was now sought to deprive him of his life, demented, deranged, deprived of his reason, that at all events, unless he was a disgrace to and a libel upon human nature, he ought to have been. The jury that would hang McFarland would not go out of court without receiving the scorn and contempt of their fellow men if they did not receive personal violence at their hands. The same magnanimity that unbarred the cell door of Cole would unbar the cell door of McFarland when he came to be tried. The counsel confidently expected his acquittal, and that there could not be found a man in this community, unless he himself was a libel upon his species, who would not say amen to the act McFarland committed, whether he did it in cold blood or when he was laboring under temporary insanity.

After a brief conference between the City Judge, the District Attorney and the counsel, Judge Bedford said, "It is understood that if either party be not ready and can bring themselves under the rule, the case goes on, but if both sides are ready the trial will proceed on the first Monday in April."

Thus ended the first skirmish in the approaching legal contest. The motive of the counsel in making such an unprecedented motion was freely canvassed by the spectators, and the universally expressed opinion was that it was a capital stroke to bring the matter before the public at this particular juncture.

THE SEWARD RECEPTION.

The City Fathers in Confab With the Son of the Empire State—The Politician's Crude Address and the Statesman's Polished Reply.

Ex-Secretary Seward, accompanied by ex-Attorney General Evarts, attended yesterday afternoon at the City Hall for the purpose of receiving the Aldermen of the city. Mr. Seward was ushered into the Governor's Room, which was extremely chilly, and of which Mr. Seward, though attired in an astrachan coat, lined with white fur, complained as soon as he entered. Mr. Evarts directed the Secretary's attention to the full length portrait in the room inscribed at the foot "Seward," and playfully remarked, "You looked quite fashionable, then, Secretary." "Don't I look like that, now?" spoke up the original of the portrait. Mr. Seward certainly did look in good health and was very cheerful. He shook hands with Superintendent Kennedy, who was the first arrival. Presently a noise without betokened the advent of the Aldermanic body, and a rush was made at the doors, one Alderman after another coming tumbling in. To each Aldermanic dignitary Mr. Seward proffered the hand of friendship, and having thus disposed of the Aldermen, he retired to a couch and awaited the reading of the addresses. It was not until the doors were locked against a surging, boisterous crowd that sufficient order could be obtained for the proceedings to commence. It was notable that no person of city distinction was present at this reception.

Alderman WOLTMAN then read the following address:—

HONORED SIR—It was with feelings of profound gratification and pleasure that your assent was received by the members of the Common Council of this city, conveyed to them in your note of the 4th inst., expressing to them your deep sense of regard and esteem for them, and designating to-day as the time when you would permit them, in consideration of their desire, to pay their respects to you personally. I can assure you, on behalf of the members of the Common Council, that they justly and fully appreciate the distinguished honor you have conferred upon them, and which they will ever bear in the liveliest remembrance. The Empire State has ever been proud of its distinguished men, and none are more entitled to its praise and commendations than your honored self. Through long years of active life, as a leading statesman of our republic, you devoted the energies and intellectual attainments of your mind and heart to the best interest of your country. And when the storm of war swept with fearful violence over its peaceful vales and plains, and threatened destruction of our Union and those institutions so dear to every patriotic heart, and in those dark hours when the assassin's hand was raised against your breast, you did not falter, but rose superior to every circumstance, unawed and unintimidated. It is for those virtues and services, so noble in their character, that we greet and welcome you to your native home after your long protracted absence abroad, and we trust that your life may be prolonged for many years to enjoy the love and regard of your fellow citizens.

Alderman WOLTMAN then handed an engrossed roll of resolutions, mounted on parchment, bound with silk, and said:—

Be pleased, sir, to accept of these resolutions, passed by the Common Council of this city, and which in unfeigned sincerity express the regard and esteem in which they hold you, and which they trust you may be pleased to preserve among the other testimonials of regard you have received from your fellow citizens.

Mr. SEWARD then read the following address:—

To receive unexpected public as well as private hospitalities when sojourning in distant States and foreign lands is cheering; but to receive a cordial public welcome, as well as a private greeting, from friends, neighbors and countrymen, on returning home, is a crowning felicity of travel. For the generous and distinguished public welcome I desire to make acknowledgments which are more sincerely and more gratefully felt than the conventional words at my command could express. Gentlemen, you may remember how my confidence and hopes in the good destiny of our country rose into seeming optimism during the sectional contentions and conflicts through which we have lately passed. That buoyant confidence rested on a ground little understood or even perceived then. It seemed to me that civilization on the American Continent is not several distinct and different enterprises, but one great symmetrical enterprise, with universal republican equality for its distinguishing political feature, and freedom of conscience its religious characteristic; that it has not many commercial centres, but one metropolitan centre. That centre is the city of New York. All the States and Territories of the American Union gravitate towards it. There is no counteracting, repulsive force, and faction has no power adequate to break that gravitation. The observations I have made in the new States and Territories of the United States, as well as without, have confirmed my conviction that all the Territories, States and nations on the American Continent accept, or have an irresistible inclination to accept, their parts in the general civilization of the Continent as one system, with this city as its centre. Jealousies, traditions, prejudices, political combinations and distances on land and sea not yet traversed by steam and electricity hinder the attraction in different regions, but the attraction is, nevertheless, so strong everywhere that no existing institutions incompatible with it can permanently endure here. To cultivate throughout the Continent sentiments and sympathies congenial with the beneficent institutions and humane aspirations of the United States has constantly been my effort while abroad; and it will be my effort, now that I have come home, to cultivate sympathies, affection and respect for the distant States, Territories and nations whose visitor I have been.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

Her Arrival at Bombay with the Telegraph Cable—The Log from England.

Our files from the East Indies, by way of London, supply the following interesting report, dated at Bombay on the 29th of January:—

To Bombay people the event of the week has been the arrival of the Great Eastern, with the greater part of the cable that is to be laid between Bombay and Suez. She was signalled on Thursday evening, and having lain outside during the night sailed up the harbor to her moorings yesterday morning. Her voyage has been performed without a mishap. She left Portland on the 6th of November, stayed six days at St. Vincent and eight at the Cape, the length of the voyage being thus eighty-three days, including stoppages. We may mention that she "hugged" the land on the west and south coast of Africa and for two days up the east coast, and finding the currents strong then went right across to the west coast of Madagascar. Thereafter her rate of sailing increased from about 110 to about 200 miles per day. The Chiltern, bringing another part of the cable, arrived safely on Wednesday last. We need hardly say that the Great Eastern is the talk of everybody, European or native; and while she is here, the powers placed over her permitting, there is certain to be a continual rush of visitors to her decks. She has to take in some 6,000 tons of coal. Three coal-laden ships have been lying here waiting for her, and that over she will go outside the harbor, in order that the shore end of the cable may be laid in Back Bay. After she has spent some ten or twelve days at Bombay the daily routine of cable laying will begin, and it is gratifying to think that the great work is so near completion.

The Chiltern will accompany the Great Eastern during the voyage in case of accident.

THE FULLERTON CASE.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE TRIAL.

Motion for Its Further Postponement Overruled—Unavoidable Absence of Senior Counsel, Charles O'Conor—A Jury Empanelled—Opening for the Prosecution.

The United States Circuit Court room was besieged yesterday morning with a rush of people anxious for the opening of the Circuit Court, in which the case of the United States against William Fullerton and others was to be tried. The doors of the court room, by the precautions of Mr. Hamilton Keefe, the principal crier of the court, were kept closed until a few minutes before eleven o'clock. In the meantime the principal members of the bar, the defendants' counsel and their friends and the members of the press had been accommodated in the places most proper and convenient for them, so that when the doors were opened the crowd had to put up with the seats outside the bar. The greatest interest was manifested to witness the proceedings. It was known that another motion would be made for a further postponement, in consequence of the unavoidable absence, through illness, of Mr. Charles O'Conor, a very warm friend of the principal defendant, Mr. Fullerton, and his senior counsel in his defence, and the argument of counsel thereon was a great point of attraction.

Judge Woodruff, of the United States Circuit Court, and Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, occupied the bench. Mr. Fullerton was early in attendance and occupied a seat during the proceedings near Mr. Stoughton, who, in the absence of Mr. O'Conor, was the senior counsel. He was further defended by Messrs. Clarence A. Seward, John Burrell, ex-Judge Porter and Mr. Jencks.

Ex-Judge Pierrepont, United States District Attorney, calm and imperturbable, but noting with a quickness and rapidity of conception his demeanor of manner would hardly prepare those unacquainted with him to expect every word and point of his opponent, sat at a table opposite the jury. Mr. Phelps, his assistant, sat opposite to him, and Mr. Tracy, United States District Attorney of the Eastern district, whom he has associated with him in the conduct of the case, sitting at his right hand. Collector Bailey, the most prominent of the government officials, connected as a witness in the case, sat next to Mr. Phelps, while District Attorney Courtney, moving in and out during the proceedings, took a seat from time to time wherever he could get one.

A NOLL. PROS.

When the case was called on District Attorney Pierrepont moved a nolle prosequi in the case of Daniel C. Birdsall, one of the defendants, on the ground that the prosecution was satisfied that he was not connected with the other defendants in the manner supposed when the indictment was drawn, and now desired to use him as a witness.

The motion was granted.

APPLICATION FOR A POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. Stoughton said—After consultation with my learned associates we have thought it our duty to move to postpone the trial of Mr. Fullerton till Mr. O'Conor, the senior counsel in the case, who is now too ill to leave his bed, and who earnestly desires to be present, shall be sufficiently recovered from illness to enable him to be here. He earnestly desired to assist in defending his friend, Mr. Fullerton, who was his law partner for ten years, against charges which concern not Mr. Fullerton alone but the profession to which he belongs, the bench upon which he has sat and, to some extent, the State which has placed him there.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES O'CONOR.

Mr. Stoughton then read, in support of the application, a part of Mr. O'Conor's affidavit used upon a former application for adjournment about a week ago, and also the certificate of his physician, stating his present condition and the time when he will probably be able to give his unrivalled aid in behalf of one whom he loves not the less because assailed by dangerous and unscrupulous enemies, and weighed down by the anxiety and anguish which their attacks have inflicted upon him. Mr. Stoughton, continuing, said:—We wish to state, in addition to what is contained in the papers, that there never has been a time until last Monday, when the government could, with a suitable regard for its own honor and the due administration of public justice, have tried Mr. Fullerton upon this indictment. Until then no tribunal was duly constituted for that purpose; and such is not our conviction only, but that evidently entertained by the Attorney General of the United States, when, in February, 1869, if we remember aright, he directed the trial to be postponed until the April term, when it was no doubt expected that Judge Nelson would have been able to sit here with a district judge for that purpose. The illness of that great magistrate prevented this, and the state of his health and pressing engagements also prevented him from sitting for that purpose during the last fall. We have said that the Attorney General of the United States, acting under the sense, nay, pressure, of high public duty, postponed this trial, because no tribunal existed during the period of such postponement appropriately constituted for that purpose; and the soundness, the justice of this action is manifest in the constitution of this court to-day. The presiding judge—of long experience upon the bench, of long and varied experience at the bar—has deemed it to be his duty to call to his aid an associate District judge—if not at the suggestion, certainly with the approval of the learned District Attorney. We must assume that this step was by the presiding judge thought due to the government—due to the defendant—or he certainly would not have withdrawn the district judge from the absorbing duties of his own court. And we can well understand why, in a case like this, a justice-loving magistrate should desire an associate upon the bench.

In the Circuit Court of the United States the defendant in any criminal case can take no appeal for the redress of error committed by the court, however fatal to him—however dangerous to the administration of public justice. He must submit to whatever rulings are made, and if these unlawfully consign him to a prison there he must go and there he must remain his allotted time. But with two judges upon the bench, it questions of law arise—difficult, important, possibly decisive of the cause—they may divide in opinion, stay the judicial hand before it is too late, and certify the question raised, and their division of opinion upon it, to the Supreme Court of the United States, there to be finally decided. Thus, and thus only, can the accused obtain the opinion of a higher tribunal than this, and, no doubt, this consideration has, in some degree, influenced the present formation of this court. We repeat, therefore, that, as we have a right to assume, in the opinion of this court—in the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States—in the estimation, we may say, of the prosecuting attorney himself—until last Monday no tribunal has sat in this district fit to try this case, and if this be so until that day no postponement was had except in the interest of public justice—none which in decency could have been denied. On that day, upon grounds thought sufficient by the counsel for Mr. Fullerton to continue the cause, until Mr. O'Conor would probably be sufficiently recovered to be here, we moved a postponement until the 1st of April. This was denied us, and now upon the proof we have read and in view of the fact that but a week's delay from the time of indictment found until now, is justly chargeable to Mr. Fullerton, we ask the Court to postpone his trial for three weeks, when, as the physicians of Mr. O'Conor believe, he can be here. This is an indulgence which we think the Court will grant. Mr. O'Conor has assigned to himself an important duty upon the trial, and no one of us can perform it as well, nor is either of us prepared to do so. Hitherto the illness of counsel has been regarded as sufficient cause to postpone trials, especially where no detriment could happen from delay, and certainly the government can suffer none here; and if the expense of preparation be urged, we will defray that and reimburse to the government all it has paid. The Court, the counsel for the prosecution, and the profession, the world, know the value of the services we seek; and should we go to the trial without asking the Court for time to obtain them, we might be blamed, if not condemned, for neglecting the aid of that distinguished man who yearns to render it. We ask the Court for no unusual indulgence. The supreme law of the land guarantees to the accused the assistance of counsel. Mr. O'Conor has been selected to act as such; he is prepared to do so, but stricken with a painful disease, his strength is wasted, and a little, but very little time is needed to restore it. On behalf of our client we ask, we urge the Court to stay this trial until Mr. O'Conor can be with us.

REPLY OF MR. PIERREPONT.

Mr. Pierrepont rose to reply. He said he had no cognizance of matters which occurred in respect of the case before he was connected with his present office, except what he found in the public newspapers and the records of his department. But he had read in the newspapers that several postponements of the case had been granted already. It had been settled that Judge Nelson should try the case on the 7th of June last, but he was then too ill to do so, and he had subsequently been called to Washington, so that he could not have tried the case. He hardly thought the learned counsel, Mr. Stoughton, would assume, on serious consideration, that Judge Benedict or Judge Blatchford were not fit to try the case—he would hardly say that.

Mr. Stoughton—I said the Court was not fitly constituted to try the case till last Monday.

Mr. Pierrepont observed that Judge Nelson was to have tried the case, but his illness prevented him. General Grant had instructed the Assistant Attorney General, who held over after his term began, to order that the trial proceed. He had no doubt that Mr. O'Conor was ill, and that his presence might be of great service to the defendant; but, he would ask, when was the case to be tried? Other counsel might be sick, and other adjournments might be asked on the same ground.

Mr. Stoughton here rose and said the remarks of his friend led him to believe that he would postpone the case if left to his own responsibility. He had said that the President had issued an order annulling the stay of proceedings previously granted by the Attorney General. What sort of discretion the Chief Magistrate of the Union could have exercised in a case which he took out of the hands of the law officers of the government, he would leave the court to imagine. He should like to know what was the source of the President's inspiration when he issued the order.

Judge Woodward said he believed the President had not ventured to interfere with the action of the courts, but to annul the stay of proceedings, which had been previously granted.

THE TRIAL TO PROCEED.

After a short consultation the Court decided that the trial must proceed.

The names of the defendants were then called, as follows:—William Fullerton, Jacob Dupuy, Alfred A. Belknap and W. T. Windust, and they all answered except Belknap, whose recognizance was forfeited.

MOTION FOR A SEPARATE TRIAL.

Counsel for the defence then moved for a separate trial for Mr. Fullerton, on the ground that he was not so intimately connected with the other defendants in the alleged transactions as to make joint trial imperative, and that it would be to his prejudice to be joined with the other defendants.

Mr. Pierrepont did not believe that the Court had the power to grant the motion, this being a case of conspiracy. In a case where several were indicted for conspiracy, if all died save one, that one could not be tried for the conspiracy, so one could not be separated from others in a conspiracy case and tried alone for a conspiracy.

Counsel for defense urged that it was in the discretion of the Court to grant a separate trial. Mr. Fullerton had acted as counsel in the matters charged, and his position was essentially different from that of some of the other defendants, who were admitted to have been guilty of criminal practices. It would be an anomaly, in any event, to try Belknap, who was absent, and yet it was proposed to try all the defendants together.

The Court decided that there was no want of power, and that the request for a separate trial was reasonable and would be granted.

MR. FULLERTON PUT ON TRIAL.

The case of the United States vs. William Fullerton was then called on and a jury ordered to be empanelled.

The first juror called was Alexander Menzies, who was objected to by the defence on the ground that he had previously served as a juror in a trial in which Moses and Jacob Dupuy had been convicted, and that therefore he was liable to be biased in the present trial. The objection was overruled. The juror was then challenged for principal cause. The Court decided that this objection was not made soon enough; it could not be entertained after the previous motion had been made and decided; but, at the solicitation of counsel, the Court listened to argument as to the liability of the juror's mind to be biased, and also questioned the juror in relation thereto, and becoming satisfied of the juror's competency ordered him sworn.

THE JURY.

The following jury were sworn to try the case:—Alexander Menzies, Thomas Cook, John R. Van Buskirk, Simon Heider, Robert Brannon, Alexander M. Alexander, George W. Sealey, John McNamara, Charles L. Fleming, Julien S. Reynolds, James Harrington and Edward Harris.

OPENING THE CASE.

Mr. Tracy, United States District Attorney for the Eastern District, associated with Judge Pierrepont in the prosecution, opened the case for the government. He recapitulated at great length the details of the charges against the defendant as embodied in the indictment. It was near five o'clock when counsel closed, and the court then adjourned till eleven o'clock this morning.

THE MISER FOX CASE.

Three Hundred Thousand Dollars Willed to the Government—Eccentric Conduct of the Deceased—Ghost Stories—Visitations of Cats and Thieves.

The investigation into the interesting Fox will case was resumed yesterday before Surrogate Robert C. Hutchings. As we have before reported, the deceased by his will, made in 1864, gives all his property, amounting to upwards of $300,000, to the United States government to aid in paying the cost of the late war.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY—A MODERN DON QUIXOTE.

The first witness called by the contestants was an old lady, who has been a tenant of deceased for thirteen years in one of his Third avenue houses. She related many curious things about the deceased. She testified that on one occasion he spoke to her of a contemplated attack upon him in his room the night before by thieves, and upon his arming himself and firing upon the intruders he discovered that the attacking party was only an unwarlike tomcat; another time he entertained herself and children with another remarkable performance of a cat which he owned, and which would climb a pole and talk to him like a child. Shortly after this he expressed his apprehension of approaching evil, as he had walked as far as Cooper Institute and having fallen asleep on the steps he awoke to find a huge grave dug beside him and a venerable man standing near with long, flowing hair, beckoning him away. The witness also recollected that at about the same time he took her youngest daughter, to whom he was much attached, with him to the Academy of Arts and Sciences and left the little girl there for several hours to amuse herself without his company. On another occasion he insisted on having a new pair of soles put on the child's new shoes, although she had not yet worn them.

Mr. Ritterband, counsel for the executors, by a rigid cross-examination of the witness elicited the important fact that all these eccentricities occurred since 1865, more than a year after the will was executed. Several other witnesses were examined as to the habits and curious acts of the testator, but the testimony was not of general interest. The trial will be resumed next week, when several physicians are expected to testify to the mental capacity of the deceased. Mr. Ritterband appeared for the executors, Mr. Cone for the United States and Mr. Fiin for contestants.

A TRAGEDY IN THE SLUMS.

The Hannon Homicide—Verdict of the Jury—Warrant for Hartnett's Arrest—Who Acted the Part of Informer?

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Flynn took up the case of Henry Hannon, who recently died in Bellevue Hospital from the effects of injuries to the head received on the 8th day of December last at 38 Mulberry street by being struck by a hatchet in the hands of Dennis Hartnett. After lying in the hospital for some weeks Hannon so far recovered as to be able to leave, when he declined to make a complaint against his assailant. It was in vain that Captain Jourdan, of the Sixth precinct, urged Hannon to make an affidavit, so that Hartnett could be held, and at length the latter was discharged, either with or without bail. Subsequently Hannon, being taken worse, was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died a few days since from abscess of the brain, caused by the injuries received. Captain Jourdan and his officers seem to think it very strange that immediately after Hannon's decease some one waited upon Hartnett and informed him of his victim's death. At this Hartnett became alarmed and made himself scarce, taking refuge in Brooklyn, so that when detective Wooldridge called he was coolly informed that an official had been there before him and told them all about it. Two boys who saw Hannon and Hartnett immediately after their quarrel observed blood running from the wounded man's head; they did not see the blow struck with the hatchet. Officer Reynolds testified to being called to the place and arresting Hartnett. The case was then given to the jury, who rendered the following

VERDICT.

"That Henry Hannon came to his death by abscess of the brain, the result of injuries inflicted by Dennis Hartnett on the 8th day of December, 1869, at No. 38 Mulberry street, by striking him on the head with an axe."

After the verdict was rendered Coroner Flynn issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused and placed it in the hands of detectives Wooldridge and Riker, of the Sixth precinct, for execution.

It is understood that Mr. Howe, counsel for the accused, had advised him to surrender himself; but whether he will act upon the advice thus given remains to be determined.

THE DANGER OF INTERFERENCE.

Going to the Rescue—Shot At as His Reward.

A case came up yesterday afternoon at the Essex Market Police Court which exhibited very forcibly the danger of interfering between parties who are quarrelling. A citizen passing along a public highway heard cries which led him to believe that some outrage was being committed, and when he went to ascertain the cause of the outcry he was shot at and wounded, the injuries he received being, fortunately, but trifling.

Mr. Charles W. Genet, residing in 118th street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and well known as a conductor on the Third Avenue Railroad for the past three or four years, was last night down town in company with some friends. After spending some time with his companions in the house of another friend in East Broadway Mr. Genet started along East Broadway toward the Bowery, the hour being late. While walking along he heard a man and woman quarrelling on the opposite side of the street, and after passing them he was reminded of the quarrel by hearing the woman scream out as if she were being foully used. Mr. Genet at once started to see what was going on and discovered a man dragging a woman along by the hair of her head, and otherwise maltreating her. Mr. Genet remonstrated with the man for his brutal conduct and then attempted to stop him in his cruelty. The man wanted to know what business Genet had in the matter, and upon that gentleman continuing his interference, the man drew a revolver and fired it, without any compunction, at Mr. Genet. The ball struck Genet in the collar bone and glanced off, fortunately, and only inflicted a skin wound.

An officer of the Seventh precinct, attracted by the noise of the discharge of the pistol, arrived upon the scene, and arrested the would-be assassin. When taken to the station house he gave his name as George Fall, a German, residing at 74 Henry street. When taken before Justice Ledwith, at Essex Market Police Court, the prisoner denied his guilt, but was held to answer in $2,500 bail.

THE COURTS.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Litigation—Cost of Killing a Husband—Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Litigation.

Before Judge Cardozo.

James Fisk, Jr., vs. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad et al.—This case came up on a motion to show cause why David Groesbeck and others, defendants, should not be restrained from selling, assigning, transferring, disposing of the stock of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, which they or any of them received from the company at any price below $100 per share, and also to show cause why the company should not be restrained from permitting any of the shares to be transferred upon the books of the company until the full $100 per share is paid to the company, and from declaring the same forfeited and from releasing the claims on the said company from further payment of such shares. The complaint set forth that the company had issued 2,400 shares of stock to David Groesbeck and others at $25 per share, and the plaintiff claimed that they should be required to pay seventy-five per cent more. It was further alleged that certain parties had subscribed for 65,000 shares of stock, and as they had only paid ten per cent thereon they should be required to pay ninety per cent thereon to the company. The case having been argued by Messrs. Field and Tracey for the plaintiff Mr. J. H. McFarland read the affidavits of J. H. Ramsey and L. Phelps. The affidavit of the former set forth that he was President of the road; that he was acquainted with the affairs of the company, and that all the charges of conspiracy and fraudulent combination were false, and that the grievances stated in the complaint were without foundation. It further alleges that the action has been brought with intent to injure the company and other of the defendants. That before the commencement of this action, and before the commencement of the suit of the People of this State, James Fisk, Jr., and his associates had entered into and for a long time maintained the said combination and conspiracy, with the fraudulent intent and design aforesaid, and in carrying on the same the said Fisk and his co-conspirators from time to time instituted suits without cause, obtained and used orders of injunction, receivership and attachment for which they had no legal right or probable cause, procured the arrest of deponent and his counsel, without right and for the purpose of hindering him from performing his duties and exercising his rights as president and stockholder of the said company, and have attempted by force and by "strong hand and multitude of people" to take possession of the railroad and other property of said company; and that to the best of deponent's knowledge, information and belief the present action and the pending motion therein for an injunction are parcel of the fraudulent means by which the plaintiff and his confederates are carrying on their conspiracy, and the same are prosecuted for the promotion of the objects of said conspiracy. With regard to the issuing of certificates for 2,400 shares deponent alleges the facts to be as follows:—David Groesbeck and others loaned to the company $580,000 upon the company's second mortgage bonds. At that time the company owned and held more than 7,000 shares of its own capital stock, which had previously been duly subscribed for, and at least ten per cent had been duly paid thereon. Upon the making of said loan, and in consideration thereof, the company at the same time contracted and agreed with said Groesbeck and the other persons in that section named to sell them, at any time within fifteen months thereafter, 2,400 shares of the company's stock at twenty-five dollars per share. The loan was made, and the 2,400 were then the absolute property of the company, and to issue certificates therefor for full paid shares not subject to call or assessment. Within fifteen months said Groesbeck and others elected to take the 2,400 shares, in pursuance of the contract, and paid to the company ten per cent on the $580,000, being $58,000, and also twenty-five dollars for each share, being $60,000, and the company thereupon placed the 2,400 shares to their credit. The deponent denies that the defendants agreed to pay the company the remaining ninety per cent of the subscription whenever the same was required. The affidavit denies nearly all the allegations contained in the complaint. Mr. A. J. Vanderpool followed on the same side, and the case having been fully submitted, the Court reserved its decision.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions Rendered.

By Judge Cardozo.

Wilbur vs. Biddle.—Motion granted, without costs.

Sampson et al. vs. Wood et al.—Issue allowed.

Lawless vs. O'Mahony.—Motion granted.

By Judge Barnard.

Stern vs. Shaughnessy.—Motion granted.

Marvin vs. Hoffman et al.—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

The Killing of a Husband Laid at $5,000 Damages.

Before Judge Barbour and a Jury.

Grace Tobin vs. The Manhattan Hoisting Company.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover damages for the killing of her husband, which occurred in September, 1868, while he was being carried up on one of the hoisting apparatus of the defendants, on the corner of Broadway and Canal street. The evidence developed the fact that the hook had not been properly applied by the engineer to the apparatus, and it consequently became separated from it, the result being the killing of two men, of whom plaintiff's husband was one. The case came before the Court in the shape of an inquest, the defendants not appearing, and the plaintiff recovered $5,000 damages, which is all the law allows in cases of this nature.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Spencer.

Mary A. Squires vs. Frederick R. Sherman; Flynn vs. Wyatt; Sweeney, Receiver, vs. Colgate; Baldwin et al. vs. Gayler et al.; Hall vs. Butler, and Fowler vs. Adamson.—The plaintiffs' attorneys in each of the foregoing causes will furnish the judges before whom the cases were tried with a copy of the stenographer's minutes within five days, and the respective plaintiffs and defendants will, within the same time, present any written points or authorities relied upon, with proposed findings of law and fact.

Cohen vs. Kelly, Sheriff.—Case settled.

By Judge Jones.

Duckworth vs. Green et al.—Case settled and filed.

By Judge Freedman.

Smith vs. Coe.—Motion staying proceedings granted.

By Judge Jones.

Try vs. Riede et al.—Motion denied, with ten dollars costs.

Brown vs. Gannon.—Motion granted, without costs.

The People et al. vs. Schloke.—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

Bimstorf vs. Thompson.—Same.

Helms vs. Perrie.—Motion for new trial denied, with costs.

Giles vs. Commonwealth Insurance Company.—Motion granted and cause referred.

Barton vs. Wetmore.—Motion granted, with ten dollars costs, with liberty to renew, &c.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1.—Before Judge Cardozo. Court opens at half-past ten A. M. Nos. 4212, 1971, 1197, 1723, 1645, 1491, 1943, 2027, 1341, 551, 1319, 1913, 2123, 405, 873, 1165, 605, 611. Part 2.—Before Judge Brady. Court opens at eleven A. M. Nos. 244, 235, 1524, 1612, 3674, 1620, 6856, 90, 1558, 612½, 1576, 460, 272, 1104, 990½, 1564, 840, 125½, 1522, 5854.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Judge Barnard. Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Demurrer No. 23; law and fact, 244, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Ingraham. Call of calendar at twelve M. Nos. 24, 53, 57, 58, 65. Call 76.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Before Judge Barbour.—Court opens at eleven A. M. Nos. 4061, 2217, 1269, 1133, 1229, 1269, 1319, 1323, 1347, 1349, 133, 132, 1341, 1379, 1383. Part 2.—Before Judge Spencer.—Nos. 572, 1714, 1050, 2030, 2042, 1103, 2112, 1814, 1283, 1734, 1858, 2052, 2064, 1756, 1788, 1564, 1742, 1314, 1593, 734, 1700, 2094, 1750, 1838, 1818.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 750, 704, 337, 691, 840, 770, 193, 194, 1701, 434, 365, 395, 782, 471, 747. Part 2.—Adjourned until next Monday for want of jurors.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Curtis.—Nos. 94, 460, 528, 373, 4446, 537, 405, 406, 409, 410, 414, 420, 421, 422, 424, 423, 429, 431, 432, 433. Part 2.—Before Judge Alker.—Nos. 1542, 332, 501, 645, 387, 390, 392, 393, 393½, 394, 399, 401.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Judge Bedford. Court opens at eleven A. M.—The People vs. Thomas Manes and William Flaenury, rape; James Hayes, robbery; John O'Toole, false pretences; William Steele, robbery; George Allen, Francis Redmond, George Whitney, John McGrath and John Boyle, burglary; John Leary, John Griffin and John Blaney, grand larceny; James Smith, larceny from the person.

DEADLY RESULT OF A FAMILY FEUD.—A despatch from Pleasant Hill, Mo., March 4, says:—A horrible murder was committed yesterday five miles from here. A man named Dunnington murdered his brother-in-law, Russell H. Hines. They met on the public highway, when Dunnington demanded one-half of the road for his wagon. Hines refused to give it, and the murderer says he raised an axe in attitude to strike, when he (Dunnington) shot him three times and then took the axe and mashed in his head. He was immediately arrested and is now in jail at this place awaiting a preliminary examination. This murder created considerable excitement. Dunnington may think himself fortunate if he don't get his just deserts, on short notice. Hines is reported to have been a very quiet, inoffensive man, and there is said to have been a feud existing between the parties for some time past.

THE EMIGRANTS' EMEUTE.

Investigation by the Legislative Committee—Second Day's Proceedings.

L. D. Kiernan After the "Plum in the Pudding"—Sharp Examination of the Commissioners of Emigration—The Late Riot on Ward's Island—Interesting Testimony.

The Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation, of which Mr. Lawrence D. Kiernan is chairman, met at the rooms of the Commissioners of Emigration, at Castle Garden, yesterday at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of continuing the investigation into the causes of the late riot on Ward's Island. The following named members of the committee were present:—Messrs. Kiernan, Bergen Kavanagh, Nachtman, Decker and Clarke. The examination was conducted by Mr. Kiernan, who questioned each person brought before the committee at great length.

Commissioner Lynch, being called and sworn, testified that, so far as he had seen and so far as he knew, the trust reposed in the commission was well administered. The superintendent on the island was a good disciplinarian and fills his post creditably, though some say that his treatment of the emigrants is harsh. He (the Commissioner) was in office six weeks, and visited the island three times. The intention of the Commissioners is to render the condition of the emigrants comfortable; there could be no danger in giving the emigrants knives and forks and spoons to eat their food with if there were proper police regulations; the superintendent is empowered to make all necessary regulations; the men get vegetables at dinner, and have plenty to eat; did not get this information from the inmates of the institution; it would be a premium on idleness to give the emigrants better or more food than they get now; they have no proper ground of complaint, but are well cared for; the barracks might be improved; the object of the commission is to protect the emigrants; they might be elevated socially; the condition of the barracks or the treatment they receive is not calculated to elevate them socially; no member of the commission can derive profit, directly or indirectly, from his office without perjuring himself.

Commissioner Loutrel, chairman of Ward's Island Committee, was next called and sworn. He testified that he visited the island twice a week; have not been there since the 22d of February until yesterday, although chairman of the committee; have no special duty; the superintendent has discretionary power in dealing with the emigrants; he can send them off the island, confine them in the cells, or put them on bread and water diet, but cannot punish them any other way; the general treatment of the emigrants is good; don't know the causes of the recent riot; think that the amount of food furnished the inmates of the institution is sufficient; the average number of inmates is 1,500; have heard that there were eight towels in the washhouse; the washing accommodations were ample; these are matters which should receive the attention of the superintendent, who acts under the direction of the commission generally; the superintendent never made a requisition for spoons; saw some spoons in the hands of inmates three months ago; the supplies are furnished on requisitions drawn by the head physician, apothecary and steward, signed by the superintendent; the latter purchases coal, flour, eggs and lumber; it is discretionary with him where the purchases are made; the repairs on the buildings are made by Mr. Walton, who was appointed by the Ward's Island Committee; Walton got ten per cent on the jobs; others did the work and he superintended; Mr. Wells, the superintendent, receives no perquisites; he (Mr. Loutrel) suggested that the Commissioners should be empowered by law to prevent idle persons who are able to work from going on the island; there is in the hands of the Commissioners at present, unappropriated, $75,000, besides the $250,000 set apart as a fund for the erection of the Insane Asylum; the commission realizes enough money to keep the emigrants properly, and if the inmates of Ward's Island do not get proper treatment it is the fault of the superintendent and officials under the commission.

Commissioner Smith, being sworn, said that he did not think there was sufficient cause for the riot; the property owned by the commission is worth $1,000,000; could not state what was paid for it; one lot was purchased from the estate of Robert B. Winston for $50,000; don't think that the amount of money received on account of emigrants is sufficient to support, clothe, feed and house properly the inmates on Ward's Island; the number of emigrants who arrived at this port in the four years the witness was a Commissioner was 386,167, and the money received on their account amounted to about $1,757,000.

Question by Mr. Kiernan—Is that sum sufficient, with the interest, to feed, clothe and house properly all the inmates of Ward's Island for four years?

Answer—It is not sufficient to meet all the liabilities of the commission. With respect to Mr. Walton and the proposed asylum witness stated that he thought it would have been proper, as was proposed, to give the carpentering work to Mr. Walton without making a contract with him. Walton has done jobs on the island to the extent of $30,000 at least without being under contract. I have not been on the island since the riot. The men have food enough. Don't believe that the state of things reported in the papers exists on the island. The inmates have opportunities for mental improvement. They have a reading room capable of seating fifty people. The average number of persons in the refuge is 1,500. These matters of detail the superintendent is abundantly able to attend to.

William Milton, the emigrant whose zeal on behalf of his fellow countrymen was the principal cause of the recent disturbance on the island, was next examined. He proved to be somewhat "daft" on mesmerism and kindred subjects, but was perfectly sane on matters of more immediate interest. He was particularly sound on the food question and gave his evidence very clearly and circumstantially. His statement was fully borne out by the testimony of the other emigrants who were examined on Saturday, and showed conclusively that the management of Ward's Island was simply outrageous.

Commissioner Winston, Vice President and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Emigration, was next examined. He was the only member of the commission who returned direct answers to Mr. Kiernan's questions. He said that the Commissioners had on hand at present, subject to draft, $30,000. The receipts last year were from commutation of passengers $649,381 50, and from commutation of special bonds $7,710; securities had to be sold to defray expenses. During his term of office $500,000 had been spent for the comfort of emigrants. The total receipts last year were $835,530 and the expenses $776,153. The number of emigrants arrived last year for whom commutation was paid was 253,939.

Taking the figures given by Commissioner Winston as a basis, Mr. Kiernan here made a calculation that one-half of one per cent only of the emigrants who arrive at this port each year are accommodated at Ward's Island, which being announced produced a decided sensation.

Commissioner Winston further testified that he believed Mr. Walton, the gentleman who repaired the buildings on Ward's Island, did work to the amount of $70,000 without having to enter into a contract. Mr. Winston said that he was startled on hearing that the emigrants on the island were not provided with knives, forks and spoons, and that if the Commissioners were only aware of such a condition of affairs instant measures would be taken to remedy it. During the examination of the Commissioner Mr. Decker questioned him as to the property on Staten Island formerly held by the Commissioners of Emigration, when the extraordinary statement was made that, although the land was sold three years since to some parties to the witness unknown, the Commissioners were still compelled to pay $12,000 per annum interest on money borrowed from the Mutual Insurance Company in 1832 on account of it. The money was borrowed for the purpose of re-erecting buildings burned that year by a Staten Island mob. The indemnity obtained from Richmond county for the loss of the buildings was paid into the State Treasury, and the Commissioners never got any of it since.

The committee adjourned to five o'clock and the members departed in carriages to catch the evening train for Albany. Mr. Kiernan and the other members of the committee feel satisfied that there is a big "plum in the pudding" somewhere, and are determined to get at it. The investigation is to be continued until all the facts concerning the late riot and the management of Ward's Island are obtained. The testimony already taken is very voluminous, but the above abstract, with that in the report of Saturday's proceedings, embraces all the chief points of interest.

THE SUICIDE OF MR. HARDING.

Two or three witnesses were yesterday examined in the case of Mr. John George Harding, the Englishman who committed suicide in the disreputable house 122 West Twenty-seventh street, as already reported. Georgiana Allen, mistress of the house in question, deposed that deceased had been in the habit of calling at her place almost every evening for a month previous to his death; he usually seemed to be under the influence of liquor; drank wine and played cards, of which amusement he appeared to be passionately fond; said he was in the habit of taking opium; deceased told the witness that he went to several gambling houses and lost some money; on Friday night he called and had a bottle of wine, for which he said he could not then pay as he had lost that night heavily at gambling; at two o'clock Saturday morning deceased retired alone and he was seen no more alive.

Lizzie Dunning, an inmate of the house, gave testimony mainly corroborative of that of the previous witness.

The case has not yet been concluded.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Volume XXXV.....No. 67

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—EAGLE EYE—FELON'S BOND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—LOST AT SEA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—BOOTH AS HAMLET.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—NEW VERSION OF HAMLET.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FROU FROU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—INNISFALLEN; OR, THE MEN IN THE GAP.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—12 TEMPTATIONS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—HUMPHEY DUMPSEY, &c.

HARTZ'S BIJOU THEATRE, No. 743 Broadway.—CONJURING TRICKS, &c.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—THE NEW HIBERNICON.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, March 8, 1870.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES is to visit Ireland immediately. The Princess of Wales will accompany him.

SENATOR MORTON has introduced a bill to admit Texas, and we suppose the Lone Star State will soon come in out of her loneliness.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM MEXICO announces a victory of the national troops, under General Escobedo, over the rebels in the State of San Luis Potosi.

THE PRESS NEWS ASSOCIATIONS in some parts of England think that the telegraph service is "mismanaged" by the government. Premier Gladstone and the people of England differ with them in opinion, and they ought to know something about it.

A PRESS NEWS CABLE TELEGRAM, which bears the date Paris, March 7, says "M. Renan has been restored to his professorship in the College of France." This despatch reached us last night. We had the same item already in type, having received it by mail from Europe yesterday evening. Which is ahead, steam or the electricity of the news agency?

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT debated the grievances of two of the peoples subject to Queen Victoria yesterday, the Maoris of New Zealand and the Irish in Ireland. It is the old story—discontent, land tenure and poverty on fertile soils. Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of the Irish Land Tenure Reform bill. The Irish members monopolized the greater portion of the time of the debate, which was very proper in this case, and the discussion was adjourned at an early hour this morning.

The Demoralized Democracy and the Prospect of Parties.

Only the other day a future full of power and promise seemed possible for the democratic party. Its success had spread from the city over the whole State; and as it was advised with no small sagacity, and had a general harmony of purpose, it appeared not rash to forecast its possible triumph in the next contest for the Presidency. But what a bubble all that promise was! What has become of the hope that the democracy might once more act on the nation as a great, united, harmonious, honest, liberal party? As the hope was built on the appearance the party presented in this State, what is left of it even here? Only four or five snarling factions. We have "the ring," or recognized Tammany leaders; the silk stocking would-be leaders, under the general direction of Mr. Sammy Tilden; "the boys"—that is, the Jimmy O'Brien and Mike Norton party; the union democratic organization and the country democracy. The countrymen know and care all about the jobs in the rural and frontier districts. Canal jobs, for instance, are their specialty. Only leave them the manipulation of all the little bits of profit and plunder to be made on the canals, and there will be harmony so far as relates to them, for they relinquish even opinion with regard to the city. But with the city factions it is quite another story. They all want everything, and the simple reason of this is because not one of them sees anything nobler or better in success than that it will give the spoils to the winner. There is no pure motive, no exalted purpose, no national spirit, and, therefore, no great mind; no organizing, conquering brain, for great intellect is not produced in a party whose struggles are always the same mean, mercenary scramble.

Mr. Sammy Tilden, it is true, in declaring to the contrary, calls our attention to his own elegance; but, alas! for Sammy's argument. It has been known that men have worn silk stockings who yet had very empty heads. It is the same with his reference to the "liberality" of the august Belmont. Something else is necessary to consolidate a great people around a party platform beside the habit of tossing cash to the groundlings, though one can hardly expect men of Sammy's calibre to understand this. We even think that Sammy ought not to drag his "liberal" democrat of the past into the arena again; for we do not doubt that our former Minister to the Hague would now distinctly concede that "shent per shent" has fairly failed in American politics. At a time when a country is standing in the very atmosphere of heroic achievements; when the women still wear crape for the hundreds of thousands of gallant fellows who died for the flag; when the people have freely made illimitable sacrifices in their persons, in their comforts, in their very liberties—all to secure the supremacy of an idea—at such a time it seems to us a little less than decent for a party to come forward with a financier as its head man and to announce that this gentleman is ready to make the most liberal terms. Cannot they refer us to anybody but their banker? Before a people pulsating with a reinvigorating sentiment of nationality it is scarcely handsome to present even the silk stockings of Sammy Tilden as the finest things extant. Yet what else does the democracy proffer? Is it the noble disdain of law, order and honesty that characterizes "the boys"—that young democracy which is sowing its political wild oats in the city by breaking the windows of the temple of Justice, and presenting the statue of the poor old goddess standing on her head. Alas for the democracy! Is this really all there is of it in the country?

There were weak points in the republican party. It presented some signs of decay. It was the instrument through which the nation asserted its purposes in the recent great contest; but its vitality seemed eaten out by the corrupt traders who had abused it to their selfish designs. It is still, however, most in sympathy with the popular heart. It has the advantage of appearing to the country in the person of a man nobly identified with the greatest phase of the nation's existence—a soldier, a hero, a patriot; simple-minded, pure, without other ambition than to serve the country well. This is better than for a party to appear only in the person of its financial man. Grant does not dazzle the admiring eye with the brilliancy of his statecraft; but that is not what the American people want. Who is it that is carrying the nation onward in its straight course of peace and prosperity? Who directs the policy that puts money in the people's pockets? Under whose government is gold coming to par, and the debt growing perceptibly smaller month by month? Such points as these are the ones that are vital to this nation, and they indicate that the truest glory and best safety of the republic are in the continued supremacy of the party that governs with men like Grant.

France and the Holy See.

Our letters and our cable news are full of trouble so far as France versus the Council and the Holy See are concerned. The Syllabus and the dogma of infallibility have aroused France from one end to the other. A cable despatch assures us, as our letters from Rome had warned us, that France will not have the Syllabus confirmed or infallibility declared. The one and the other will compel France to reconsider her position and in all likelihood to modify her concordat with Rome. Count Daru, who, though a good Catholic, is a man of sense and imbued somewhat with modern ideas, plainly speaks out and warns Rome that if the Jesuits who now surround and govern the Holy Father carry the day France will have no choice but break off from all her obligations Romeward, and that it may be necessary to withdraw her troops from the Holy City and, indeed, from the entire Papal territory. For some such result we have long looked, and, although it is not yet absolutely certain that France is committed to this policy, we have every reason to believe that under their new conditions the French people will not submit to any Roman tyranny. France is not unwilling to protect Rome; but the day has gone by when the French people will submit to be governed by Rome. Another cable despatch is thus made intelligible. The Council, we are told, is to be suspended during the months of May, June and July. The suspension is no doubt justified by the weather; but it is unquestionably convenient. After the suspension will the Council resume its sittings? If it does, who will be present? All the Italians and all the Jesuits, of course. If the "rump" of the Council endorses the Syllabus and sanctions infallibility will the world submit? This last question covers while it presents the real difficulty of the situation. We again sound a note of warning. We await the issue, but it is for the Catholic world to be on its guard.

A Striking Movement in Congress—The Coal and Iron Interests of Pennsylvania in Array.

Simultaneously with accounts of striking among the miners in the Pennsylvania coal regions comes an elaborate speech delivered in the Senate of the United States yesterday by Senator Cameron in favor of the largest protection to not only the coal, but to the iron, railroad and manufacturing interests of the Keystone State.

It is not a little singular that the movements of these Pennsylvania coal and iron monarchs appear conjointly, like spectres of the past, to warn consumers that the vanguard of the power that will abolish reasonable prices for fuel and annihilate all light local manufacturing business in which iron forms a part, is approaching. That power comes by stealthy pathways to concentric points. At one time it appears in the shape of tumults in the coal regions caused by the suspension of business. Such suspension, based upon frivolous or groundless pretexts, causes great suffering among the miners, and the country, naturally sympathetic, hopes that something will be done for the relief of the destitute and suffering. Then the tireless coal and iron monopolists collect their forces, raise money by the hundreds of thousands, and, appealing to Congress for protection for their interests, point to the deplorable condition of the workmen that such protection is absolutely required. It is needless to say into whose pockets the money thus raised finally goes. And by a new reading of an old line members of Congress generally become

Meddling with the duties on coal and iron.

Senator Cameron in Congress and the organ of the Schuylkill monopolists in Philadelphia centring upon a similar issue the same day—the one in favor of high protective duties on coal and iron, and the other portraying the strikes and distress among the miners in the anthracite region—foreshadows very interesting action in Congress in regard to the tariff, and members and the people should be on their guard.

The Lenten Season Among the Theatres.

The depravity and wickedness of New York is a fertile theme with our country cousins, and a sort of prize essay subject for juvenile aspirants to editorial honors in the moral villages of Chicago, Boston and elsewhere. Jemima warns her beau before he comes to town against the numerous sharpers who go about the streets, seeking what pocketbooks they may devour, and speaks with dread of the many unknown horrors which her village journal assures her beset the path of the visitor in our highways and byways. Yet, notwithstanding all this, we are happy to record a fact which shows that religion flourishes in the metropolis, and that we are not quite so bad as we are represented. All the theatrical managers complain that the season of Lent has withdrawn from them a large proportion of their patrons, while clergymen equally rejoice at a marked increase in their congregations. Many of the pieces now running at the principal theatres, which a month ago promised to have a long run, will be withdrawn on account of a serious falling off in the attendance. Before Lent set in "standing room only" was the nightly announcement at these theatres, but since the penitential season commenced an ominous array of empty benches greets the manager's eye each evening. We trust that our country friends who delight so much in expatiating on the "wickedness of the modern Babylon," and in drawing comparisons between New York and the "Cities of the Plain" will credit us duly with this proof of religious sentiment. In a cosmopolitan city like this such an exhibit speaks well for the deep-seated respect for religion which pervades the community, all denunciations of rural editors to the contrary notwithstanding. The managers look forward to the approach of Easter with as much eagerness and anxiety as ever did Wellington for Blucher at Waterloo, or the federal army for Phil Sheridan after the first day of Cedar Creek. Easter to them will be indeed a season of joy and festivity.

MR. SEWARD'S RECEPTION—ALDERMANIC REFRESHMENT.—The reception of Mr. Seward yesterday by the City Councils in the Governor's Room of the City Hall was a very neat affair, and in the matter of expense a great improvement on the Aldermanic festival to the Japanese "No-Kamis" and "Little Tommy," a retrenchment for which the thanks of our tax levy paying fellow citizens are particularly due to Mr. Seward himself, who would not consent to be made the excuse for a costly corporation feed. The day was fearfully inclement, with its storm of snow and rain, but singularly appropriate for the occasion, as representing the prevailing weather of Alaska, Mr. Seward's crowning purchase, where, when the sun does shine, "the eagle delights to soar and the humming bird does not disdain to flutter."

GOLD 112¼.—Yesterday gold again went off and at its lowest price freely sold at 112¼, to the great pecuniary loss of the "bull" party, who formed a combination last week to advance the premium in spite of the great popular movement to specie payments. It is a pity if we cannot reach resumption now that we are so near it. The premium, being only about a "York shilling," seems so trifling that Congress ought to assist the operation by passing a law requiring the constant sale from week to week of the surplus gold of the government.

NOTHING BUT CADETS.—Congress is giving full attention to the subject of the corrupt practices of its members in the sale of cadetships, and its indignation at the low price for which members have sold themselves is splendid to see. Will bribery lose half its evil by losing all its cheapness? Doubtful.

Spain—A Ministerial Crisis.

The real intentions of Prim are becoming more and more mysterious. For some time past he has been hob-nobbing with Montpensier—at least so has said the cable. Sometimes we have to correct the cable, but sometimes, too, we have to bow to it. We have already commented upon the Spanish situation from a Montpensier standpoint. It now appears, from a cable despatch, that Montpensier, so far from coming to Madrid as a messenger of peace, has come as an emblem of sorrow, or rather as a brand of fire. Prim, who has been toying with Montpensier and toying also with Spain for his own selfish purposes, has been compelled by the Cortes to declare himself. Spain now knows that Prim is not for Montpensier, nor is any member of the Ministry but one, and that one the only honest man among them—Admiral Topete. We are not surprised that Topete has waxed wrathful and resigned his portfolio; for but for Topete there could have been no revolution to begin with, and but for Topete once again the reign of Prim would long since have been ended. We are glad to know that Topete has ceased to form part of the Ministry, and that a ministerial crisis has arrived in Spain. Prim's ambition is now no longer doubted; his cunning has become apparent to the world; Serrano, a notorious unionist, so long as he remains Regent, is a nobody. In such circumstances it is agreeable to find one honest man at the head of a national movement. If Topete definitively retires from the Cabinet we shall regard the Regency as at an end, and we shall look for a fresh movement, which must result in one of three things—Montpensier's triumph, Prim's success or general anarchy. Without Topete, Serrano, the sworn friend of Montpensier, cannot much longer remain a mere figure-head. A crisis has now come in Spain. The only question is, what is to be its character?

The Woes of the Women of Wyoming.

The question of female suffrage in Wyoming is likely to result in an amount of female suffering that is woful to contemplate, especially as the women of that Territory have not made any demand for suffrage, and probably did not want it. There are not enough of them to carry any vital female point in politics, and the suffrage is merely a costly bauble. As soon as they have got it they find themselves liable to all the onerous duties of suffragans. The judicial authorities of the Territory, and even Congress, appear to be aiming their hardest blows at them. They are already serving in the jury box, and probably will be compelled to shoulder their domestic broomsticks as militia, facing right and left, charging, retreating, supporting and presenting arms and being drilled in the school of the soldier by some infamous militia captain in the guise of a man. The discipline of the militia is strict and severe, and they will probably have their spirits so ground out of them by some martinet in office that they will come in time to obey all his commands demurely, even with their natural weapon of offence and defence—the broomstick—in their hands. They have already gone to the jury box like lambs to the slaughter, not one of the panel drawn yesterday asking to be excused. As the times progress they will also be added to the volunteer fire departments in the promising towns of Wyoming, and be compelled, under the penalty of a fine, which some hard-hearted husbands won't pay, to run with the machine, carrying big leather fire hats on their heads, which will make them prematurely bald, and yelling themselves hoarse through long trumpets, and getting wet and consumptive from bursting hose or misdirected hose pipes, and becoming utterly wretched altogether. What harder fate can be reserved for them if they have not the suffrage?

Now, we hold that the women of Wyoming are being badly treated in this matter. They certainly ought to have the right of declining the suffrage if they wish. It is not a thing of their own making. They have not voted upon it. It has been brought about by the hard-hearted men of the Legislature and by the agitation of other women of the country, who would have some show of legislating in their own interests if they were granted the privilege. But the privilege, with all its inconveniences, has fallen upon the women who did not agitate for it, and apparently for no other reason than to deter other women from wishing for it, the hard-hearted legislators of the country seem bent on piling on the inconveniences, while the privileges are showered down very scantily. We insist upon it that the women of Wyoming shall have a chance to refuse the suffrage before they are all drilled into mere militia machines or have gone into a hopeless decline through their exertions on some Territorial "Big Six."

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION TO-DAY.—The first State election for the present year takes place in New Hampshire to-day. There are three or four candidates for Governor in the field, and it would not be surprising if, in the muddle among all the political elements, the old democratic party should be thrown into power for the first time, we believe, since the days of President Pierce. The chief struggle between the two principal parties—the republican and democratic—is to gather in the vote of the labor reformers and the temperance men. As these factions go so will the State. Being the first to lead off the political ball, it will be interesting to see how the administration of General Grant stands before the people—whether his personal popularity still exists, and whether, relying upon the strength of his name, the republicans in the State still remain sufficiently united to carry their banners once more unto victory. A few more hours, however, will decide the question, and in the meantime our readers can patiently wait for its solution.

THE MURDER STATEMENT, as we may call it, is about as follows:—John Purcell, who was sentenced to be hanged with Reynolds on the 8th of April, has been granted a new hearing; Chambers, who murdered Voorhees in Brooklyn, will be tried to-morrow before Judge Gilbert; the third trial of Edwin Perry, who killed the watchman Hayes, is set down for April, when he will have his third and probably last chance in the jury lottery; McFarland, who killed Albert D. Richardson, is to be tried in the Court of General Sessions on the first day of the April term, and Reynolds' case remains as last reported.

The Fifty Millions Currency Bill—Congress in a Muddle.

The vote of the House of Representatives, by the large majority of 110 to 78, instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report a bill for an additional issue of fifty millions of currency, has not only puzzled the committee as to what it should do, but has created some surprise throughout the country. This measure is known to be in opposition to the financial policy of the administration. There is reason to believe, too, the Senate is opposed to it. The resolution appears to have been rushed through the House without much consideration, for the Committee on Banking and Currency is in doubt whether the House intended an increase of legal tenders or national bank notes. The majority of the committee itself, it seems, do not favor this inflation, though the committee may report a bill in obedience to instructions when it shall have decided what kind of currency is proposed to be issued. But looking at the financial policy of the administration and the probable views of the Senate, this measure is not likely to become law.

The movement to increase the currency was made by the Western and Southern members chiefly, with a view to place their sections of the country on something like an equality with the East and North with regard to the circulating medium. There is no doubt that the West and South are not equally privileged in this respect with the East and North, and it would be but just to give them more banks and banking facilities and whatever advantages they might derive from these in the way of currency. But, after all, the currency will flow to the centres of capital and trade, and the distribution of it depends in a great measure upon the course of trade. If banking were made free on the basis of a uniform national currency each section would get as many banks as it needs and as much circulation as it could hold under the natural laws of trade; but the daily and steady approach to a specie basis now may obviate the necessity of any change in the volume of currency. Indeed, the currency would be largely increased by the addition of gold and silver to the circulation, and, as a matter of course, it would become more equally distributed. Although it is evident that the amount of currency in circulation has not affected the price of gold—for it is as large now as when gold was thirty per cent higher or more—yet an increase of fifty millions might retard for a time specie payments. Any such disturbance just now should be avoided. Let well alone should be the motto of our legislators at Washington. Let the present movement towards a specie basis have a fair trial. Let us see where we shall land before any other currency or financial experiment be made.

England's March to Democracy—Scenes in the British Parliament.

By a special letter from London we are enabled to note in the HERALD to-day the first advance step of England—politically enfranchised—towards the attainment of a complete citizen democracy. The words of "Ready—advance!" which were given in 1832, have been followed by the popular command, "Forward!" The British nation obeys and is already in the line of march. The progress is of quite a constitutional character, for although the English people really love liberty they dislike even its attainment by means of violence. The Parliament is still their centre of rally. The opening of the Parliamentary session on the 8th of February was consequently a constitutional event of more than usual importance. Queen Victoria was absent on the occasion. All the elements of coming change, all the guarantees of the throne, with all the force of the gradually fading feudal aristocracy were to be seen in either house of the Legislature. The first was strong, buoyant and hopeful under considerable discouragement; the second toning itself down as an intermediary power, and the last named, although forewarned as a class, proud, exclusive and, if it dare, defiant. At the very initial of such a position of public affairs in the British kingdom the communication of the HERALD special writer becomes of very particular and general interest on this side of the Atlantic. The American people dislike political and foreign surprises. Knowing this fact, we have taken pains to "post" them specially as to the state of affairs which exists on the other side of the Atlantic, so that they may not be astonished if a HERALD special cable telegram from London should speak at some early day of a Watt Tyler No. 2 in the British metropolis, or the advent of Macaulay's New Zealander to the new London bridge.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS IN BROOKLYN.—District Attorney Morris has a hard work to perform in bringing the parties charged with election frauds in Brooklyn to trial, but he is determined to perform his duty in the matter and is working with a will. His last opponent is Judge Pratt himself, who has rendered a decision requiring him to give a list of the witnesses before the Grand Jury to the counsel for the defence two days before the trial. The motion to proceed with the trial was made yesterday, and this decision seemed intended to delay it for some time. The plucky District Attorney refused point blank to furnish the names, but the Court held to the decision, and put off the cases. It remains to be seen if there is not some means of putting a stop to this trifling, and District Attorney Morris will doubtless see to it.

THE CASE OF GOLLADAY.—The House yesterday decided that the action of Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky, in refusing to accept Mr. Golladay's resignation as a member of the House was invalid, and they declined to consider Mr. Golladay any longer a member. They held that the Governor could not force a member to remain against his wishes, nor could his resignation when once accepted by the House be withdrawn. The question whether a member could resign at his own will to evade his responsibilities was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee.

SENATOR REVELS, the colored man from Mississippi, in addition to his other Senatorial duties, now lectures in public. He evidently intends to pattern after Senator Sumner. It would be well for the two to travel together, Sumner to deliver his lecture on "Caste" and Revels to officiate as the "bright example."

Women Suffrage in Massachusetts.

The women succeeded in voting in Hyde Park, Mass., yesterday at the town election. They put a separate ticket in the field, and about sixty of them voted for it. They came in a body to the polling place, with bouquets and cotton umbrellas in their hands and modest determination in their countenances, some of them old and gray-headed and many of them young and pretty. Their presence, which should have cast a benign influence over the unhallowed precincts which heretofore had been accessible only to men and the vile odors of rum and tobacco, was the occasion of hisses on the part of some of the disorderly men in the crowd. But the women had a stanch defender in Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., who stood up for them with the gallantry and daring of the old Spanish knights or Muscovian gunmakers that he writes about in the *Ledger*. He cast upon the disturbers one look of his eagle eye. "Base ruffians!" he cried, in thunder tones, "think ye to bar the way of these fair dames to yonder ballot box? By my halidom, these women shall vote or perish in the attempt!" These brave words had their effect and the gallant women voted; and, more than that, although their votes were counted out their ticket was elected.

The European Mails.

The French transatlantic mail steamship Pereire arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from Brest. Captain Duchesne, her commander, sailed from the French port on Saturday, the 26th of February, making the run to New York within nine days—a wonderfully fine performance, particularly when we come to consider the season of the year and the weather reports which have reached us during the past week from other Atlantic voyagers.

By this service the Pereire enables us to present to the readers of the HERALD to-day a very ample and interesting correspondence, embracing mail details of our cable telegrams from Europe of an important and attractive character. We continue the report of the Mordaunt divorce case trial, including the testimony given by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Our readers will not fail to observe the distinct manner in which Lord Penzance conveyed the judicial and legal caution of right to the Prince to the effect that he need not criminate himself. The French Legislature enjoyed a rather serious reference to the memory of the men of '48. Imperial and official balls were still in order, still brilliant, largely attended and bountifully and profusely supplied both in Paris and Vienna. The representation of American beauty was numerous and maintained its high standard of refreshing sweetness even among the most noble, royal, native elegance. Our European mail budget is again, and as usual, attractive at all points.

QUESADA'S MANIFESTO.—General Manuel Quesada, Commander-in-Chief of the republican army of the island of Cuba, who arrived in this country about ten days ago, has delivered an address to the people of the United States, which will be found on another page. The General speaks hopefully of the future and boldly avows that the Cubans fighting in Cuba have resolved that their country shall soon be a free and independent nation. A tabular statement of the strength of the liberating army is contained in the General's manifesto, and it no doubt will afford food for reflection by those who seem to believe that the Cuban rebellion amounts to nothing. Not only have the Cubans an organized army, but they have also, according to General Quesada, in the district occupied by their troops, churches, schools and manufactories for the supplying of war material. The manifesto is a calm, candid and earnest document.

THE MISSING STEAMERS—STILL A CHANCE.—A despatch from London states that sailing vessels which left here before the steamer City of Boston are just arriving at Liverpool, and the managers of the line are thereby encouraged to believe that the missing steamer may be making her way slowly to port under sail. As she was not fully supplied with sails the theory is very well borne out. Even with a full supply of canvas she would go very slowly—much slower than a regular sailing ship, for the reason that she is much heavier and her propeller would be a drag in the water. She may yet be drifting slowly and tediously, but safely, into port. The same theory will hold good in regard to the Smidt, which is much slower than the City of Boston.

ANOTHER BRITISH GOLD FIELD, PERHAPS.—It is reported that back in the Rocky Mountain chain, in British Columbia, a gold field has been discovered as rich as the original California, with Australia piled on top. We have had some such reports heretofore from British Columbia and Oregon, and even from Alaska; but the gold hunters drawn into those regions thereby have invariably come away impoverished, half starved and disgusted. Scientifically considered, however, there is no reason why gold should not exist in the same chain of mountains, of the same geological strata, north of Colorado, Idaho and Montana as well as in those territories, and if British Columbia has the rich mines reported California will soon supply the diggers.

SENATOR SUMNER'S IDEAS.—From the report of the late political interview of an intelligent woman with Senator Sumner, which we published yesterday, it appears that he would prefer the annexation of the Canadas to the absorption of Mexico, because the Canadians are of our own white races, while the Mexicans are a mixture of inferior colors. These are not the Senator's words, but this is what they mean. "Call you this backing your friends?"

THE GREATEST SNOW STORM OF THE SEASON—That which commenced in the city last Sunday afternoon. It appears that it has covered an area extending from the latitudes of North Carolina into the New Dominion, and from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic seaboard. March has made a good beginning to bring up the deficiencies of December, January and February, and St. Patrick's Day has still to come.

WHITTEMORE announces himself as a candidate for re-election to Congress, and says that Logan and the members who voted against him want him to come back. But the more vital question to Whittemore would be, does his constituency want him to come back?

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

General Prim's Declaration Against Montpensier.

The Prince of Wales to Visit Ireland.

Infallibility Oppositionist Tactics in Rome.

The Irish Land Bill Second Reading.

THE REVOLUTIONS IN MEXICO.

Defeat of the Rebels in San Luis Potosi.

FREEMASONRY DENOUNCED IN CUBA.

ENGLAND.

The Irish Land Bill—Second Reading in the Commons.

LONDON, March 7, 1870.

In the House of Commons to-day the attendance in the galleries was unexpectedly thin, though it was known the Irish Land bill was the special order.

The topic seems to lose interest.

Mr. Gladstone opened the debate by stating that measures for the protection of life and property in Ireland would follow the Land bill, and he then moved its second reading.

Mr. Bryan, member for Kilkenny, in moving that the second reading of the bill take place six months hence, expressed regret at the inadequacy of the measure, and in this connection mentioned that a lease tenure of thirty years was insufficient for the emergency. Distress for rent must, he said, be abolished, and the tenants must hire directly from the owner. These changes in the bill he considered indispensable to Ireland.

Mr. White, member for Tipperary, while applauding the motives which governed the Ministers and the general outline of the bill, seconded the motion of Mr. Bryan.

Sir H. H. Bruce, member for Coleraine, insisted upon material alterations in the bill.

Mr. Bagwell, member for Clonmel, hoped everything from the amendments to be made in committee.

Mr. Heygate, member for Londonderry, spoke in opposition to the bill, and demanded of the government a repressive instead of a conciliatory policy on the Irish question.

The debate was monopolized by the Irish members.

Mr. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, spoke in defence of the bill, as the simplest and most complete remedy yet prescribed for the ills of Ireland, for it would greatly enlarge the proprietary interest among the agricultural classes.

Mr. Ball, member for Dublin University, said the bill perpetuated vicious systems which violated the principles of political economy. The idea of compensation was sound, but the rate was too high. Bargains binding posterity to unalterable conditions were bad. Ireland's only want was institutions as beneficial as those of England.

The House adjourned.

Postal Telegraphs and the Press.

LONDON, March 7, 1870.

A meeting of the representatives of the press associations has been summoned to consider what action is required of the public journals in consequence of the continued mismanagement of the telegraphic service by the postal authorities.

What Premier Gladstone Endures.

LONDON, March 7, 1870.

A London juvenile daily journal approves of Mr. Gladstone's last bill, but thinks the repressing of anarchy in Ireland is the first duty of the government.

The War With the Maoris.

LONDON, March 7, 1870.

In the House of Lords this evening the Marquis of Clanricarde moved for the publication of the correspondence on the subject of the withdrawal of troops from the colony of New Zealand.

A short debate followed.

Earl Granville defended the policy of the government, while Earl Grey denounced it as dangerous and likely to perpetuate the discontent of the Maoris.

The motion was agreed to.

IRELAND.

The Prince of Wales' Visit.

DUBLIN, March 7, 1870.

Great preparations are being made in the North of Ireland for the reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Wicklow Peerage.

DUBLIN, March 7, 1870.

Strong evidence has been elicited before the Chancellor of England that the claimant to the Earldom of Wicklow was a foundling, and was taken from the Liverpool Workhouse.

SPAIN.

Prim Against Montpensier—Cabinet Division.

MADRID, March 7, 1870.

In the Constituent Cortes, on Saturday, General Prim reaffirmed his opposition to the Duke of Montpensier, and declared that the entire Ministry, with the exception of Admiral Topete, were anti-Montpensierists.

This statement has given the latter gentleman (Topete) offence. He has tendered his resignation, but it has not yet been accepted. The unionists are furious against General Prim, and are doing their utmost to encourage Admiral Topete. A ministerial crisis is imminent.

FRANCE.

The Alleged Regicide Plot.

LONDON, March 7, 1870.

The French officials have as yet produced no evidence of the existence of a plot against the State and the life of the Emperor. The report is now considered a fabrication of the police.

ROME.

The Infallibility Oppositionists.

LONDON, March 7, 1870.

Despatches from Rome report that the antagonists of Papal infallibility in the Council, some of whom had threatened to withdraw, have now determined to remain in view of the growing opposition to that dogma.

UTAH.

The Salt Lake City Daily Telegraph—Ole Bull Among the Mormons.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 7, 1870.

The Salt Lake *Daily Telegraph* made its reappearance this morning, with M. A. Fuller as editor and proprietor, he having bought out the interest of T. B. H. Stenhouse.

Ole Bull arrived here to-day and had a reception at the Scandinavian Reading Rooms.

Quite a number of persons have visited this city the last few days from Eastern States, and some from England, on their way to San Francisco.

GERMANY.

Commercial and Trading Facilities.

BERLIN, March 7, 1870.

The weights and measures of Germany are to be assimilated immediately. The coinage is also to be established on a more convenient basis.

CUBA.

Continuance of the Carnival—De Rodas' Latest Proclamation—Suicide—More Arrests and More Courts Martial—The Masonic Order Denounced.

HAVANA, March 7, 1870.

The second carnival celebration took place yesterday. The concourse of people and carriages was unprecedented. It is estimated that fully 50,000 people were in the procession. Contrary to former years, not the slightest disturbance occurred to mar the pleasure of the day.

Captain General De Rodas has issued a proclamation in relation to the murder of Isaac Greenwalth and the execution of Zamora. He says that at the time of the assassination Greenwalth was under the protection of the Spanish flag; that the assassin outraged the law and disgraced his flag and has been justly executed for the crime. Although Zamora was a member of the volunteer force the honor of the corps to which he belonged is again bright because vindicated by the example of his punishment.

Andres Yurubé, a brother-in-law of the American Consul at Trinidad, who had been arrested and confined in jail on the charge of sedition, hung himself to-day.

Eighteen laborantes have been court martialed in Bayamo, documents having been found upon the person of Marcano implicating them in the movements of the insurgents.

The *Voz de Cuba* publishes an article to-day denunciatory of Masonry in Cuba. The Masons lately arrested for holding a meeting contrary to the order of the Captain General are still in jail.

MEXICO.

The San Luis Rebels Beaten by the Government Troops—Aguerre Retreating Before Escobedo—Revolutionary Movements in Other States.

HAVANA, March 7, 1870.

The steamer Cleopatra, which arrived here to-day, brings news from the city of Mexico up the the 17th ult. It is as follows:—

Telegrams received yesterday from General Escobedo report that after occupying San Luis Potosi and gathering the materials abandoned by the rebel General Aguerre in his retreat he followed up the flying rebels with a portion of his troops and overtook them the second day after and captured 500 men, three cannon and ten wagons. Among the prisoners were Generals Exega and Lewiston.

Latest accounts state that General Garcia de Cadena was at Lagos with 2 000 men and twelve cannon, and that General Martinez was at San Felipe with 1,000 men.

The wife of General Toledo, who was captured, has been liberated by General Escobedo.

Another Victory by Escobedo—The Rebels Defeated in Sierra Puebla—A Son of Santa Anna Handed Over to the National Troops—Dreadful Suffering in the Country.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 1, 1870, }
VIA HAVANA, March 7. }

Escobedo and other generals, while pursuing the insurgents on the Guadalajara road, came up, near Rocha, on the 21st, with the insurgent General Garcia de Cadena, and defeated him after an engagement of four hours. Many of the rebel officers and 1,000 men were taken prisoners and all their artillery was captured. The rest of the fugitives went in the direction of Michoacan.

Colonel Galindo has defeated the pronouncers in the northern part of the Sierra Puebla, and the government troops have occupied important towns in the States of Zacatecas. The rebels in other quarters are surrendering, and those at Coatepec have been defeated.

General Camacho captured the town of Jalapa after a sharp fight. The band of insurgents who held the town were commanded by a son of Santa Anna. He was finally seized by his own partisans and delivered to Camacho.

It was the general impression that the revolution was ended for the present, but the situation was still critical. Commerce and industry were everywhere prostrated and famine was imminent in many parts of the country.

THE INDIANS.

The Dacotah Indians Determined on Hostilities—Several Parties on the Warpath—Particulars of the Fight Between the Crows and Sioux—Desperate Valor of the Savages.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1870.

General Sheridan forwards here a report from Brevet Major General Stanley, commanding the Middle district of Dacotah Territory, relating to Indian affairs in that district, giving interesting information concerning the disposition of the Indians towards the whites and the government. The report is dated Fort Sully, February 12. General Stanley says:—

Little White Swan, a chief of considerable influence and importance among the Sioux, had, previous to last October, spent nearly a year at the Cheyenne Agency, was well pleased with his treatment and left feeling confident he would bring in nearly all his people. For several months he sent in cheering accounts of the disposition of the Indians; but after John Richards, the renegade murderer, joined the Big Camp everything changed, and Little Swan slipped off in the middle of the night and came into this place. I had a long talk with him a few days ago. He says all the Indians had promised and made up their minds to stop hostilities, but that Richards and his relations among the Ogacialas had succeeded in changing the minds of a large part of the warriors and that hostilities this coming summer will be worse than ever. The Ogaclaelas, a part of the Brules who are with the Ogaclaelas and about half the Minnecongon are already hostile and keep constant war parties out in the direction of the Platte. Little Swan says that as soon as one party comes in another goes out. He knows of their killing several white men and they had brought in a great many mules. He represents the Sous Orcs as still desiring peace, and that the Uncapagas are better disposed than they have been for years. The Uncapapas have wintered in the Missouri, above the Yellow Stone. The Indians give the particulars of a severe fight as follows:—"A party of twenty-nine Crows, on foot, came near the Uncapapas' camp to steal horses. They caught two young men, Sioux, and killed one and murdered the other, whom they ran into the Indian village. The Sioux warriors mounted and followed the Crows, whom they found on the top of a sharp butte with a breastwork of stones piled up. The Sioux charged them several times ineffectually and lost four or five in killed. A young chief, the Spotted Eagle, then came forward and offered to lead and die if the rest would follow him. He was killed at the breastwork, but his followers leaped into the fort and ended the matter with knives. The Sioux had twelve of their number killed on the spot and five others died soon after. The messenger says many of the wounded will yet die." I regard Little Swan's account of the intentions and disposition as reliable. He is a superior Indian and has always been faithful.

The posts and the settlers in Wyoming will soon feel the effect of this change of disposition in the Sioux, and some of the best Indians here think we will feel it on the Missouri river also.

Correspondence Between Generals Sherman and Sheridan—Eight Hundred Murders by the Indians—Charges Against Vincent Collyer.

CHICAGO, March 7, 1870.

The correspondence between Generals Sheridan and Sherman is published here. General Sheridan asserts that in the last eight years 800 persons have been murdered by the Indians within the limits of his present command, many being fearfully tortured and mutilated, and some women being ravished fifty or more times. General Sheridan declares that Vincent Colyer is undoubtedly in the interest of the old Indian agents, and says the problem to be solved is, who shall be killed, the whites or the Indians.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Fire in the Springfield Opera House During a Performance—Three Actors Painfully Burned.

SPRINGFIELD, March 7, 1870.

During the fire scene in "Lost at Sea," which was produced at the Opera House to-night, Mrs. Sedley Brown's clothing caught fire, and she would have been fatally burned but for the promptness of Messrs. Shewell and Maeder, members of the company, who rushed upon the stage and extinguished the flames. All three were painfully but not seriously burned. Mrs. Brown was seriously burned about the face and shoulders, and will not be able to appear on the stage for a long time.

MAINE.

Result of Charter Elections—The Republicans Triumphant Everywhere.

PORTLAND, March 7, 1870.

At the municipal election to-day Benjamin Kingsbury, Jr., republican, was elected Mayor, securing 2,443 to Putnam, democrat, 2,202. Scattering, 5. Republican majority, 236. The republicans carried the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards; the democrats carried the First, Second and Fourth wards.

At Lewiston the elections resulted in no choice for Mayor. Fessenden, the regular republican candidate, received a plurality of the votes. The city government has a republican majority.

At Rockland the republican candidates for Mayor and Police Judge were elected over the democratic and citizens' tickets.

At Bath Colonel Samuel D. Bailey (democrat), the citizens' candidate, was elected Mayor by a majority of 44 over Dr. William E. Paine, the republican nominee.

At Saco Moses Lowell, republican, was re-elected Mayor by 45 majority. The republicans carry five of the seven wards.

At Auburn Seth P. Miller, republican, was chosen Mayor by 112 majority over the democratic and labor reform candidates. The city government is entirely republican.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Nomination of a Citizens' Candidate for Mayor of Concord—A Warm Political Contest.

CONCORD, March 7, 1870.

P. B. Cogswell, of the *Monitor*, was to-night nominated for Mayor as a citizens' candidate. The candidates of the labor reform party will be dropped and Mr. Cogswell run on the labor reform and citizens' ticket and will probably be supported by the democrats.

Hon. Thomas Fitch, of Nevada, made the closing republican speech to-night to a large audience in Phœnix Hall.

The labor reform party held a meeting at Eagle Hall. Charles Crowley and Mr. Chase, of Boston, addressed the meeting.

To-morrow closes the contest.

NEW YORK.

Action of the Buffalo Board of Trade on the Case of Congressman Bennett.

BUFFALO, March 7, 1870.

The Board of Trade was engaged this afternoon examining witnesses on the charges recently preferred against Hon. D. S. Bennett, member of Congress from this district, relating to alleged improper transactions in grain, &c. After hearing the testimony in the case the following resolution was passed:—

That in the matter of the complaint of William H. Abel vs. David S. Bennett, testimony in regard to which has been heard by this Board of Trustees this afternoon, it is the opinion of said Board that the proof is insufficient to authorize the expulsion of said David S. Bennett.

Railroad Celebration at Auburn—Opening of the Southern Central Railroad.

AUBURN, March 7, 1870.

The people of this city are rejoicing over the completion of the Southern Centrall Railroad, giving them a connection with the Pennsylvania coal mines, via Owego. The last rail was laid on Saturday, and the event was celebrated by the firing of 100 guns and other demonstrations of joy by a large crowd, who had gathered to see the last spike driven. General John H. Chedell, president of the road, drove the silver spike, and briefly addressed the people on the occasion.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Letter from B. F. Whittemore—His Sale of Cadetships Justified—He is Again a Candidate for Congress.

CHARLESTON, March 7, 1870.

Ex-Congressman B. F. Whittemore has published a letter defending his sale of the cadetship and announcing himself as a candidate for re-election. He says recent developments have satisfied him that his resignation was a hasty and unnecessary step, and adds:—"I do not hesitate to say the republicans and democrats regard the whole transaction as unparalleled in haste and severity; and, furthermore, I repeat what General Logan himself said the day after my resignation, that he did not report a resolution of censure instead of expulsion because he did not believe my intention was wrong; and he did hope I would be returned to Congress, and he would be the first man to welcome my return. Such is the change already, which of course brings balm to the wounds inflicted. The hope expressed by a very large number of the members of the House that I may be returned to Congress is the evidence that, while they were pressed into a seeming acquiescence in this hasty action of a few Hotspurs, they are still openly friendly, and they express every confidence in my honesty and integrity in this whole matter. I shall again appeal to my constituents, whose confidence I have never violated; I shall ask them to give me their votes and send me back to my place, made vacant by no dishonest actions."

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Great Excitement in Southern California Over the Discovery of Rich Gold Fields Near San Diego.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7, 1870.

Intelligence has been received from San Diego that new, rich gold fields have been discovered sixty miles from that city. The quartz exhibited is free from sulphurets and other metals, and is literally full of free gold. Great excitement prevails in the extreme southern counties in consequence of these discoveries. People are leaving San Diego and Los Angeles in large numbers for the new mines.

OHIO.

Desperate Affray—Encounter with a Madman—He Fortifies and Resists the Authorities—Four Men Wounded.

RIPLEY, March 7, 1870.

Yesterday morning Campbell Howard, living one and a half miles from Ripley, while on his way to church, encountered in the road a man named Victor Pope, who carried a Henry rifle. After passing Pope turned and fired on Howard three or four times, one shot taking effect in the elbow of Howard's right arm. On receipt of the news in this place a constable and one or two other men started with the intention of capturing Pope, but found him intrenched in a log house, armed with the rifle and two revolvers, and accompanied by a big dog, and when they attempted to raise the cover Pope opened fire and they were forced to retreat. In order to dislodge him the party began firing through the door, when he appeared at a window and fired several shots, one of which took effect on F. Courtney, wounding him in the arm, and another shot struck Benton Howard in the hand. Subsequently Pope's mother came on the scene and prevailed on him to give himself up. It was then found that he was wounded in two places—in the right side, near the spine, and under the left lower rib. Both the wounds are severe. Pope is evidently deranged.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in Philadelphia—Opening of Navigation.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1870.

Notwithstanding the storm there assembled in Rev. Dr. Wylie's church this evening a large gathering, the first meeting of the Philadelphia branch of the Evangelical Alliance, George H. Stuart presiding. Addresses of great interest were made by Rev. Dr. Philips, Schaff, of New York, and President James McCosh, of Princeton College.

Hon. William Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, offered a series of resolutions, which were seconded by ex-Governor Pollock and unanimously adopted. Other distinguished clergymen of Evangelical denominations participated in the exercises. Among the audience were at least 100 clergymen. Great interest was manifested in the approaching meetings of the World's Evangelical Alliance in New York in September next.

The first tow of the season from Baltimore to New York, via the Chesapeake and Delaware and Delaware and Raritan canals, of bituminous coal-laden barges, arrived at Philadelphia this morning, per the steam towboat Wyoming.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1870.

The President has accepted the resignation of the following named officers, to take effect from the date set opposite their names:—

Captain R. B. Hull, brevet lieutenant colonel of the Eighteenth United States infantry, August 28, 1870, who is hereby relieved from assignment to that regiment; Second Lieutenant John P. Peterson, of the Twenty-third United States infantry, February 19, 1870; Second Lieutenant John White, of the Tenth United States infantry, March 1, 1870.

Captain Edward W. Smith, brevet lieutenant colonel, unassigned, is transferred to the Eighteenth infantry; Second Lieutenant Jesse C. Chance, unassigned, is transferred to the Thirteenth infantry.

Lieutenant E. S. Keyser is ordered to Washington to be examined for promotion.

ANOTHER MARINE DISASTER.

The Steamship Eagle Ashore on Body Island.

Safety of the Passengers and Crew.

The Vessel in a Perilous Position—Assistance Sent Her from This City.

The following despatch, received in this city yesterday afternoon, conveys the intelligence that the steamship Eagle, which left this port on Thursday last, hence to Havana, is ashore on Body Island, thirty-five miles north of Cape Hatteras:—

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 7, 1870.

The steamship Falcon has just arrived here from Baltimore. She reports having passed at midday on Saturday the steamship Eagle, from New York for Havana, which was aground on Body Island. An attempt was made to communicate with her, but it was unsuccessful owing to the heavy sea. The officers of the Falcon are of the opinion that the passengers and crew of the Eagle were in no danger, but they fear that the vessel will prove a total loss.

Upon inquiry at the office of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, No. 5 Bowling Green, the owners of the unfortunate steamship, late last night, it was ascertained that they had not received any additional particulars of the disaster. The news was received by them at noon, and at once the wrecking steamer Relief was chartered to proceed to Body Island and render the Eagle all the assistance in her power. Several gentlemen from the company's office, and representatives from the Board of Underwriters, accompanied the Relief, on the one hand to give the necessary directions regarding operations designed for her rescue, and on the other to protect their interests, as it is understood that both vessel and cargo are heavily insured. The first despatch Mr. S. G. Wheeler, President of the company, received was from the officers of the steamer Saragossa, who advised him that the Eagle went ashore Friday at midnight, and that the Falcon was alongside of her Saturday noon, but that is evidently a mistake, which will be apparent by the above telegram.

THE EAGLE'S PASSENGERS.

The Eagle at the time of her departure had on board fourteen cabin passengers, thirteen adults and one infant. The following is the list as furnished at the company's office:—

Mrs. George Newton and infant.	James Duchasse.
	Alexander Bass.
Antonio Castillo.	A. H. Taylor and wife.
Solomon Allinguam.	Domingo Gomes.
Richard Langley.	Jose R. de Leon.
D. Knowlton.	James F. Fowler.

Domingo Buttaili.

OFFICERS AND CREW.

The officers in command of the Eagle are as follows:—

Captain—M. R. Greene.
First Officer—J. W. Ferrier.
Second Officer—James Wheatley.
Purser—Wm. D. Hemstead.
Chief Engineer—Wm. Perry.

These, together with a working crew and firemen of fifty-four persons, makes the total of the steamship's company fifty-nine persons. Captain Greene has long been regarded as an experienced and able navigator, and, having the assistance of well-tried officers and sailors, there is expressed at the office of the company much satisfaction, inasmuch as such a fact tends greatly to allay any premature alarm that might naturally be excited regarding the safety of passengers, crew and vessel.

HER CARGO AND SPECIE.

The cargo of the Eagle was quite large and miscellaneous in character. It embraced 3,500 barrels of potatoes, with cheese, butter, sewing machines, bacon, lard and furniture, while in her iron safes in the cabin were $170,000 in specie to be delivered in Havana.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The steamship Eagle was built in 1862, at the Westervelt yard, in this city, for Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co. She is of white oak, hackmatack and chestnut, and fastened with copper and iron. Her length on deck is 218 feet; breadth of beam, 38 feet; depth of hold, 21 feet; draft of water, 14 feet, and of 1,356 tons, new measurement. Her rig is that of a brigantine. She has been running on the present route since her completion, and ranked as a first class vessel in every respect. There is recorded in her favor the quickest passage ever made between the ports of New York and Havana. Her engine is of the vertical beam description.

The Latest from the Eagle—Her Hold Full of Water—Landing of the Passengers.

NORFOLK, Va., March 7, 1870.

The latest information from the steamship Eagle reports her ashore on Body Island, four miles south of Oregon Inlet. Her lower hold is full of water. Some of the passengers and crew have been landed. The remainder of them will be landed at the next low tide.

A BARK BURNED AT SEA.

The Norwegian Bark Norge, Bound from Havana for Copenhagen, Burned—Arrival of the Crew at Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 7, 1870.

The Norwegian bark Norge, Captain Ellsen, which left Havana for Copenhagen on the 25th ult., with 4,000 boxes of sugar, was burned at sea on the 3d inst. Her crew arrived at this port to-day.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The Legislature of Louisiana met in extra session yesterday. The militia and city charter bills passed the Senate.

Noyes' block, on Main street, Concord, N. H., was nearly destroyed by fire Sunday morning. The loss is $60,000.

Many merchants of the cities of Poughkeepsie and Binghamton, N. Y., yesterday resumed specie payments.

The residence of L. L. Carman, at Stanfordville, Dutchess county, N. Y., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $5,000; fully insured.

United States Marshall Newcomb has received instructions from Washington to divide the Eastern district of Missouri into seventy-five districts, preparatory to taking the new census.

The Committee on State Affairs of the Wisconsin Legislature have reported against the removal of the capital from Madison to Milwaukee, for the reason that the people do not demand it.

The trustees of the New York State Inebriate Asylum yesterday offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to the asylum at Binghamton on Friday night last.

Bohner and Bodenberg, condemned to death at Huntingdon, Pa., rest well at nights and partake of hearty breakfasts in the morning. Bohner is gruff and lies in bed most of the time. The execution takes place Wednesday.

A stay of proceedings has been granted in the case of Daniel C. Burdick, of Little Valley, N. Y., convicted of the murder of H. H. Baxter (colored), of Olean, and sentenced to be hanged on the 18th inst. Argument for a new trial will be heard in May next at the General Term at Buffalo.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, March 7—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for both money and the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90⅞; 1865, old, 90⅞; 1867, 89; ten-forties, 88⅞. Erie Railway shares, 22; Illinois Centrals, 111½; Atlantic and Great Western, 29.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, March 7.—The Bourse closed heavy. Rentes, 74f. 57c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, March 7.—United States five-twenty bonds closed firm and active at 95⅜ a 95½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 7—5 P. M.—The cotton market closed steady. Middling uplands, 11d.; middling Orleans, 11⅛d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

The shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 5th inst., since the last report, have been 21,000 bales.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, March 7.—Cotton opened quiet, both on spot and afloat; low middlings afloat, 131f. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 7—P. M.—Wheat 9s. 2d. per cental for California white, 7s. 10d. for No. 2 red Western, and 8s. 5d. for red winter.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 7—P. M.—Cheese 72s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Pork flat. Lard 6.s. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, March 7.—Refined petroleum quiet. Linseed oil firmer at £31 15s. a £32 per ton. Tallow dull. Sperm oil firmer at £90 a £91 per ton.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, March 7.—Petroleum closed firm at 58⅜f. for standard white.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ensign Franklin J. Drake has been detached from signal duty at Washington and ordered to the Colorado as signal officer. The order detaching First Assistant Engineer A. T. E. Mullen from the Plymouth has been revoked.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL—MISS MEHLIG'S CONCERT.—No one who was in Steinway Hall last night could deny that, despite the many attempts made to degrade music in this city by *opera bouffe*, burlesque and other trash, that there are enough people left among the concert public to appreciate real, true music. Notwithstanding the inclement weather there was a large audience and an enthusiastic one also. The programme was one of unexceptionable interest. It commenced with Schubert's long trio in E flat major for piano, violin and 'cello, played by Miss Mehlig and Messrs. Kopta and Werner, with all the unanimity of expression and feeling it demanded. It is a work of no ordinary calibre, severe in many respects, yet lighted in every part by the poetic fervor of the composer. Mlle. Clara Peri, prima donna contralto, from the Imperial Opera, Vienna, made her début on this occasion. She sang an aria from "Tancredi," an arioso from "Le Prophete" and in response to an encore a well known *lied*. She appeared to be exceedingly nervous, as her voice had that unmistakable quaver in it which betrays a want of self-reliance, of confidence in one's powers. Her voice is naturally good, resonant and sympathetic, but it has been either overtrained or educated in a defective school. The Italian school is the only true one for the voice, and we never were more powerfully impressed with the fact than at last night's concert. In Rossini's music Miss Peri's execution of the florid passages—in which an Italian voice seems to revel like a bird—was hard, uneven and lacking in clearness and spontaneity. She succeeded better with Meyerbeer's beautiful air, although the imperfect vocalization of her school was perceptible in the harsh pronunciation of the German. Miss Mehlig played Schumann's "Fantasiestuck," an uninteresting and ungrateful piece, but a severe test for any pianist; Mendelssohn's prelude and fugue in E minor—a delightful work, abounding in enormous difficulties which she triumphantly surmounted; Liszt's transcription of the "Spinnerlied," from Wagner's opera, "The Flying Dutchman"—a fragmentary sort of work, wreathed in little passages of rare beauty—and "Hexameron," a grand duet for two pianos, by Liszt, in which she was assisted by Mr. S. B. Mills. This was the feature of the concert, and one of the most remarkable works probably ever composed for the piano. The principal theme running through the work is from "Puritani," and the variations in it are marvellous. Liszt wrote it first as a solo, having written to Thalberg, Herz and others for variations. He then rewrote it for Miss Mehlig, and played it with her for the first time. She holds the manuscript copy of the work. We have rarely heard any piano piece produce such an effect as it did on the audience last night. Mills played Liszt's part, and the two pianos seemed to be under the influence of one master mind. There was not a perceptible shade of difference even in the wonderful cadenzas, which were in Liszt's grandest style. The counterpoint, especially when the theme and the accompanying chords were given in the bass, is full, strong and ever-varying. The modulations from key to key, now presenting the subject in major measures and anon in minor, with a spray of chromatics, *arpeggi* and chorded runs of fourths and sixths, dashed over the bold, martial subject, were such as the audience was hitherto unaccustomed to. The *finale* is brilliant in the extreme. Messrs. Kopta and Werner played solos from Mendelssohn and Bach. This was undoubtedly the best concert of the season at Steinway Hall.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The "Twelve Temptations" of Mr. James Fisk, Jr., have so far succeeded in inveigling the throngs of theatre-goers of New York that this discreet gentleman added a further fascination last evening—a genuine *cancan*, a mystic soaring of feet, a wild delight and carnival of bewitching limbs. The leg was the infatuation; faultless figures, well proportioned busts and insinuating faces the magnetic poles. One might turn from the *cancan* of the Grand Opera House with feelings of morality shocked; this might be the negative pole, but its antipode would immediately cause a counter attraction, and the moralist would look again. Who can resist the *cancan*? Who can turn from its delirious joys, from its intoxicating postures, from its thrilling animation? The new *cancan* of last evening is the most brilliant on the stage. Nimble feet clad in fairy satin traverse only such mystic outlines as those supernatural dancers can follow. The ballet girls wore red fleshings, black velvet trunks, lascivious waists, and bore goblets which flashed dazzling flames of crimson fire. Mlle. Brunetti, surrounded by fleecy clouds which obscured nobody's eyes, carried the observers to the most daring flights of the morbid imagination by the wonderful skill through the air and her singular ability in displaying the *beau ideal* of an artist's dream. Had the nude Venus of the most famous sculptor, faultless in symmetry and perfect in poise, been touched into life by a hovering angel and attended by the strains of the softest music it would scarcely have pleased the audience better than did Mlle. Brunetti. Mr. and Mrs. Boniface were admirable. "Sweet Spirit hear my prayer," addressed to the audience by Miss Milly Pierris, met with a deserved and generous applause.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Miss Kate Fisher commenced last night the last week of her engagement at this theatre. Manager Freligh, with his usual enterprise, offered to his patrons a monster programme, and, notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the weather, the management was recompensed with a full house, from parquet to gallery. Miss Fisher has always been a good card in the Bowery, and the announcement that her farewell performances were to be given is no doubt sufficient explanation for the numerous attendance at the theatre. The programme for the evening commenced with the Indian drama, in three acts, from the pen of Mr. N. B. Clarke, "The Eagle Eye, or the Steed of the Delaware." In this piece Miss Fisher appeared in the dual character of Eagle Eye and Otahontas. Both of these parts give Miss Fisher great opportunity for a display of her peculiar dramatic powers, and her acting was proved to be satisfactory to the audience by the oft repeated applause with which she was greeted. The piece is full of stirring tableaux and telling situations. The great portion of the business devolves upon Miss Fisher, and she was thoroughly at home all through the piece. The scenery and mountings were good, and fully equal to the reputation of the management. After an interval, during which Messrs. Waldron and Collins gave a very good clog dance, the curtain rose upon a second piece—viz., "The Felon's Bond." In this piece Mr. W. H. Whalley, the Old Bowery favorite, appeared as Gabriel Grayland, the escaped convict. Mr. Whalley was excellent in his part, and owing to his careful acting the piece made a decided hit. In both plays the stock company of the Bowery afforded excellent support, and to them as well as the "stars" generous and well deserved applause was given. Mr. W. Marden takes his last benefit on Wednesday evening, and on Friday night the theatre will be given for a benefit to James W. Lingard, the late popular manager of the destroyed New Bowery theatre.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—Byron's light but playful drama of "Not Such a Fool as He Looks" was persented for the first time in Brooklyn last night to a crowded house. Mrs. Conway, whose reappearance was greeted with considerable applause, appeared as Sir Simon Simple, and well she played her part. By nature and by art, as though she were unto the manner born, did she give lifelike reality to the lisping, brainless, purposeless young English baronet. Her conception of the character was perfect, and her reproduction of it was equal to any of Sothern's creations. She was well sustained by Mr. Lamb as Mold, by Mrs. M. Howard as Mrs. Mold, and by Miss Mahon as Fabia. Mr. Carroll was good as Mugatroyd, and the entire cast was extremely creditable. The latitudinarian and reconstructed version of "Hamlet" has only to be seen to provoke a roar of laughter in the most cynical. It is the play of "Hamlet" with all the tragedy left out and a great deal of comedy put in, with local and transparent jokes and hits that were seen at once and truly appreciated. The "Shoo fly," termination of the "fencing" business with Laertes and Hamlet is a happy conception. To those who want a good laugh to drive dull care away we can commend them to the Park theatre. "Frou-Frou" is in preparation and promises to quite equal, if not surpass, its production at the Fifth Avenue. It is played for the first time on Monday evening, and Mr. Conway says it is to surpass all his previous enterprising efforts.

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

Lester Wallack made his first appearance in Boston last night. Though a heavy snow storm prevailed the Boston theatre was crowded with a remarkable audience, comprising the *élite* of literary and fashionable society. Mr. Wallack was heartily welcomed and applauded with much enthusiasm throughout his performance.

M. Strauss has been named Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in consideration of good services at the court balls and of the numerous waltzes "*qu'il a fait danser à la fine fleur de l'aristocratie.*"

Prince Poniatowski is as industrious as M. Offenbach, though not quite so lucky, if what is said of him by the Milan *Fama* be true. The Prince has three operas under hand, the first libretto by M. Saint-Georges, the second by M. Dumas, the third founded upon Tasso's "Aminta."

It is stated that Mozart's "L'Oca del Cairo" and Weber's "Abu Hassan" are among the novelties to be produced at the Drury Lane Opera next season.

When the six new theatres for which the Lord Chamberlain has granted licenses are open London will have more places of dramatic entertainment than any other city. At present the number in Paris and that in London closely approximate.

Madame Rossini has allowed the performance of several unpublished works by her late husband, at a concert given in Paris for the benefit of an Italian charitable association.

A play entitled "Nero" was recently produced at St. Petersburg, and did not succeed. The managers of the theatre for which it was written have been obliged to withdraw it, but as they do not like the idea of having to pay for a large number of classic scenes and costumes without deriving any benefit from them, they intend to bring out a drama founded upon Lord Lytton's "Last Days of Pompeii," and so utilize their costly "properties."

THE MISSING STEAMSHIPS.

A Cruel Hoax Concerning the Safety of the City of Boston—No Tidings of the Vessel—The Bremen Steamer Smidt Still Unheard From.

An apparently aimless, but decidedly cruel hoax was put in circulation by some of the evening papers yesterday, to the effect that a telegraphic despatch had been received announcing the arrival of the missing steamship City of Boston, now nearly six weeks at sea and still unheard from. The extras and late editions of those papers sold at a lively rate and the newsboys did a thriving business; the excitement with which their stock was sought and purchased showed in a manner that was unmistakable the tension of the public anxiety for the welfare of the hapless ship. A feeling of absolute gladness, finding its expression in fervent words of congratulation, pervaded all classes among whom the tidings were disseminated, and was cruelly dashed back to the weary, weary longing when a few hours later it became known that the rumor was false.

Nothing has yet been heard from the steamship Smidt, from Bremen for New York, which has been at sea still longer than the City of Boston, and the heart of the community, that has so long clung to the shadow of a hope, and has contrived so many reasons for the painful delay, begins to fail.

Clinging to Hope Over the Sea.

LONDON, March 7, 1870.

The fact is deemed encouraging that sailing vessels which left New York before the missing steamship City of Boston are just arriving at the various British ports. The managers of the line think if the steamer's engines broke down soon after sailing she would be obliged to depend upon her sails, with which she was not very well supplied.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

Judge J. G. Abbott, of Boston; Captain H. Roundy, of Salem, Mass., and P. H. Ewing, of Ireland, are at the Brevoort House.

Colonel B. Bradley and Colonel S. Papot, of Savannah, and H. W. Perry, of Cincinnati, are at the Everett House.

Judge R. D. Rice, of Augusta, Me.; Willard S. Pope, of Detroit; Colonel F. Tracy, of Chicago; F. Watkyns, of Birmingham, England; E. J. Beard, of St. Louis; D. Robinson, of Troy, and R. E. Turner, of St. Joseph, Mo., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel G. Brady, Captain Hunt and Lieutenant S. Funk, of the United States Army; Judge W. Cochrane and Judge B. Shennan, of New York; Colonel J. N. Burnett, of Connecticut, and Dr. H. Averill, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Dr. J. W. Dewey, of St. Louis; Captain H. W. Stanwood, of Baltimore, and Captain A. H. Lewis, of the United States Army, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

General L. E. Webb, of Wisconsin; W. P. Denckla, of Arkansas; Thomas Dickson, of Scranton, and Dr. George Cogswell, of Massachusetts, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. G. S. Nelson and H. Waters, of Boston, and S. R. Van Duzer, of Newburg, are at the Astor House.

Professor Wyndham, of St. Johns; Dr. E. T. Frisbie, of Hamilton, C. W., and Captain Donaldson, of Toronto, are at the St. Elmo Hotel.

Arrivals from Europe.

The steamship Pereire, which arrived here yesterday from Brest, brought the following passengers:—

Jerome Bonaparte, Rev. Fathers Sorin, Archambault and de Santens; Sisters of Charity St. Mary, St. Alphonse and St. Madeline; Mr. Grisar and wife, Mr. Girod and wife; Mr. Batstier, wife and servant; Mr. Armstrong, wife, child and two servants; Mr. Lozano, Mr. Erringer and servant, Mrs. Erringer, Mrs. Pinchon and son, Mr. and Mrs. Saintomer, Miss Elise Holt, Mrs. E. Swift, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Hayer; Mrs. Waybel, Mrs. Gradot, Mr. Henry Agoust and wife, Mr. Zanfretta, Mr. Hamburger, Miss Cantvet, Mr. Andrade, Mr. Cortez, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Wilson, Aug. Laurent, Mr. Steritnskey, Harry Howey, Sylvain Salomon, Mr. Russell, Mr. Creveling, Matt Ellis, T. H. Stoller, E. Kleinmann, Mr. Daby, Mr. Scanuel, Mr. Ryan, L. B. Simon, Mr. Bourgeois, Mr. Larocque, E. Hoffmann, Mr. Baumgartner, P. Chevallier, Eug. Cabannes, Mr. Berger, Mr. Walter, Mr. Levy, Gustave Laureau, Mr. Lafitte, Mr. Gascou, Mr. Bettoc, Mr. Ronelli, Mr. Scolari, Miss Schreiber.

Personal Notes and Observations.

Paul B. Du Chaillu, the famous African explorer, is carrying everything before him in the West. At Cleveland, Chicago and other places he has been very successful. His lectures to young folks especially are very popular, and the boards of education and leading schools throughout the West keep him constantly employed.

Secretary Boutwell has ordered some new fifty cent notes to be printed with the portrait of the late Edwin M. Stanton.

"Sixteenth Amendmentists" is the heading of a woman's column in an Indianapolis paper, which is chuck full of good things for the sex.

An exchange thinks that New York is having a great deal of trouble about the pavement wherewith her fine, fair and fashionable Fifth avenue is paved. As the avenue leads down to Hell Gate it is to be inferred (from a well known maxim) that the way is paved with good intentions.

A rich man died in Maine recently and his last words to his heirs were:—"Plant me as soon as I am cold, and don't cart me around for a side show. Remember Peabody." He was buried according to his request, and he is now enjoying himself.

Since the story has been told of how Judge Breckinridge married a girl whom he saw jump over a rail fence with a pail on her head all the girls in Orange county, N. Y., are said to spend their time in watching the road, and whenever they see a carriage approaching with a man in it they seize their pails and go for a fence.

Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker is having trouble in New Orleans. When she goes into the street her bloomer dress attracts large crowds of children and grown-up fellows, some of whom find amusement in catching at her curls and some at her pants. A policeman has been brought to trial for not only neglecting to arrest these wretches, but for smiling at their outrageous conduct.

A BANK SAVED—ARREST OF BURGLARS.

Between six and seven o'clock last evening detectives Dunn and Glynn, of the Eighth precinct, observed in Sullivan street, near Grand, two men acting in a suspicious manner. One of the men carried a black carpet bag, the other a long bag. They were arrested and arraigned before Captain McDermott, when they gave the names of Charles Gordon, of Philadelphia, and John Brady, of Boston. In the bags were found a splendid kit of burglar's tools, such as are used for opening safes, against one of which they evidently had a design. Their prompt arrest by the officers doubtless saved a bank from robbery. Several expert detectives took views of the cracksmen last evening, and were unable to recognize them as New York gentry. They are evidently "emigrants" from some other field of operations. The prisoners will be arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, this morning, and it is to be hoped they will fare worse than certain gamblers who had the honor of an introduction to him a few days ago.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Hamburg mail steamship Holsatia will leave this port to-day (Tuesday) for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock noon.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at ten o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

Subscriptions received in Paris by Bowles Brothers & Co., 12 Rue de la Paix.

Died.

RACEY.—On Monday evening, March 7, JOSEPH H. RACEY, SR., aged 74 years, 6 months and 15 days. Notice of funeral hereafter.

[*For other Deaths see Ninth Page.*]

A Favorable Notoriety.—The Good Reputation and extended use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for coughs, colds and throat diseases has caused the Troches to be extensively imitated. Obtain only the genuine Brown's Bronchial Troches, and do not be induced by those who make more profit by selling worthless imitations.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Diabetes—Diabetes.—Constitution Water Is a certain cure for it. Depot 46 Cliff street.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in Gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Neuralgic Headache positively legally guaranteed cured or money positively refunded. Dr. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY, 704 Broadway.

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THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE.

Testimony at the Trial on the 23d of February.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Sworn.

The Prince Explains His Letters and Acquaintanceship With the Lady and Bows to the Judge.

The Mordaunt divorce case trial was resumed before Lord Penzance and the jury in London on Wednesday, the 23d of February, pursuant to order of the Court on the Saturday previous, at the moment of adjournment. The entrance to the court was thronged for a considerable time before the opening of the doors, the increasing interest in the case having attracted even a larger number of persons to the hall in the hope of gaining admission to the court than on the precedings days of the inquiry. In consequence of the instructions issued by Lord Penzance, but few persons were admitted to the gallery. Among these were Sir Charles Mordaunt, General Arbuthnot, the Rev. Mr. Cadogan and a number of ladies.

THE TESTIMONY.

The first witness examined was Mrs. Herbert Murray. She said:—My husband is a relation of the Moncrieffe family, and he is also connected with the Mordaunt family; on the 17th of September last I went to Bickley to see Lady Mordaunt, and stayed in the house until the 25th; I dined generally with Lady Mordaunt and spent the whole of the day with her; went with her to the Crystal Palace on the 21st December; I said to her one day, "I hope you will come to London in the winter, so that I shall see more of you; it will be so dull;" she said, "I hope I shall. I do not want to be dull;" after further remarks she said, "What business had Charlie to go jabbering about to other ladies? Do you call yourself a lady?" I said, "I hope so;" she said, "What do you come ferreting here for?" I said, "I do not come ferreting here."

Witness entered into further details, which, owing to the almost inaudible voice in which they were given, could not be heard. She further said:—When I said, "What could make you do such a foolish thing? surely you could not have cared for all those men?" she made no reply; on one occasion I mentioned a divorce case which had been before the public; she said, "It is we who have to bear all the ignominy;" I had numerous conversations with her; she spoke quite rationally; I never noticed anything wrong except that she would not answer very quickly; on the 25th Lady Mordaunt came to my house with her maid; she was with me and my husband all day; my husband had gone out when she arrived; I asked why she had come in a cab and not in her carriage; she said nothing about it; she went up stairs, took off her things and came down again; she went out for a walk with my husband; when they came back General Arbuthnot had arrived; I heard Lady Mordaunt talking with General Arbuthnot; Mr. Herbert Murray and Mr. Fiennes came into the room; I should think General Arbuthnot was there a quarter of an hour; I heard Lady Mordaunt say, "How is it that you did not introduce me to General Arbuthnot?" during the whole day she appeared perfectly rational; on November 25 and afterwards I noticed a change in her.

Cross-examined by Dr. Deane—Lady Mordaunt behaved perfectly rationally except in one particular; she wished to sit down in a weighing chair; she afterwards sat down on the ground, but got up when told by Bird; this was on the 21st of October.

By Sergeant Ballantine—Her memory did not appear to fail her.

Mr. Herbert Murray said—I went down to Bickley on the 24th of September; I saw Lady Mordaunt on the doorstep and walked with her round the garden; I said I heard that she and my wife had been quarrelling; she said they had; I mentioned that they had found the Scotch Lord Chief Justice Clerk with his throat cut; she said, "And a very good job, too; there are too many lawyers in the world; Charles has turned lawyer lately, but he has not done himself much good by it;" she also reminded me of my finding her playing at croquet on the lawn at Moncreiffe five or six years ago, which I remembered; she asked me to write to her sister; on the following day I went to church with her; we drove there, and then she said she would rather not go in; we drove round the common and went home; she talked about going back to Walton; I said, "You know, Harriet, you can never go back there;" she said, "Why not?" I said, "You know perfectly well;" she said, "If so, why did not Charlie come and tell me so?" I said, "He has done so already by letter;" she said nothing; I spoke to her about her position, and she said, "What can I do?" I said, "I cannot give you any advice; you will naturally be suspicious of me, because I am Charles' uncle; I suppose you do suspect me a bit, don't you?" she said, laughing, "Yes, I do;" I said, "The only thing I can recommend to you is to write to your uncle, Mr. Fiennes;" she said she thought she would; she thanked me and said, "I have never had any advice given me before;" this took place last September; in the evening of the following day, when we were driving from the Crystal Palace, she was very silent; in the evening Miss Parsons came, and I again noticed a change in her; when Miss Parsons came she stood looking at her without saying anything, and then turned round and went out of the room; I noticed that she was watching Miss Parsons at dinner time; I suggested that she should go with me to London next day, and she assented readily; in the morning, however, she was not disposed to go; we tossed up, and she lost; we went to London, and in a shop window we noticed a dress; some time after, while walking past that shop, I noticed a dress and said, "That is the same dress we saw here before;" she said it was not, for the spots were larger; she was right.

Cross-examined by Dr. Deane—I last saw her in November last, when she was quite rational; during the whole time I saw her her manner was quite rational; in the conversation in which she mentioned Bird, the butler, and then turned the conversation to Cobb, he believed she was not straightforward; I rather think she was shamming to be rather wrong in her mind; she never shammed with me, I consider, after the first two days; she was, I believe, in her senses, and for the greater part of her time in possession of her faculties.

Florence Stephen, the cook at Walton Hall, said that previously to Lady Mordaunt's confinement she used to receive orders from her daily.

Mr. F. J. Orford, M. R. C. S.:—I am a practitioner at Walton; knew Lady Mordaunt immediately after her marriage; attended her before her confinement, also for a miscarriage once; the child was an eight months' child; it might have been a full time child; she had no symptoms of puerperal mania or of any mania; excepting certain statements which she made she showed no signs of delusion from the commencement to the end of my attendance; I last saw her on Thursday last and I found that her mind was gone.

By Lord Penzance—Did not consider the words in the letters of Sir Charles to be a true statement of the case.

Mr. Jones, F. R. C. S., said that in the course of his practice he had had experience of puerperal mania; when he first saw Lady Mordaunt on the 10th March, as also on the 11th, 12th, and 20th she was not suffering from puerperal mania.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SWORN—CAUTION FROM THE COURT.

The Prince of Wales then entered the court and went into the witness box. After he had been sworn,

Lord Penzance said:—Before Dr. Deane asks his Royal Highness any questions, it is my duty to point out to his Royal Highness his position under the act of Parliament passed last session. It provides that no witness in any proceeding, whether a party to the suit or not, shall be liable to be asked, or be bound to answer, any question tending to show that he or she has been guilty of adultery. Now, from the course which the case has taken, I think it right to point this out to his Royal Highness, and to tell him that he is not bound or required by law to submit to any interrogations on that subject.

His Royal Highness was then examined by Dr. Deane as follows:—

Q. I believe your Royal Highness has for some time been acquainted with the Moncreiffe family? A. I have.

Q. Were you acquainted with Lady Mordaunt before her marriage? A. I was.

Q. On her marriage did your Royal Highness write to her and make her some wedding present? A. I did.

Q. Previous to her marriage had she visited at Marlborough House when your Royal Highness and the Princess of Wales were there? A. She had.

Q. And has she gone to the theatre with both your Royal Highnesses? A. She has.

Q. We are told that she was married at the end of 1866. In 1867 did you see much of her? A. I did.

Q. And in the year 1868? A. I did also.

Q. Were you acquainted with Sir Charles Mordaunt? A. I was.

Q. Have you frequently met him? A. I have.

Q. And with Lady Mordaunt? A. With Lady Mordaunt.

Q. Your Royal Highness knows Hurlingham? A. I do.

Q. Have you been in the habit of meeting Sir Charles there? A. I have.

Q. On one occasion, I think in June, 1868, there was a pigeon match there between Warwickshire and Norfolk? A. There was.

Q. I believe your Royal Highness and Sir Charles were captains for each county? A. I believe so.

Q. Was Lady Mordaunt there? A. She was.

Q. With her husband? A. With her husband.

Q. Does your Royal Highness remember the date? A. I think it was about June.

Q. Did Lady Mordaunt score for one side? A. For both sides, I think.

Q. And in the course of that match did you speak to Lady Mordaunt at times when Sir Charles was by? A. I believe so.

Q. We have heard in the course of this case that your Royal Highness uses Hansom cabs occasionally. I do not know whether it is so? A. It is so.

Dr. Deane—I have only one more question to trouble your Royal Highness with. Has there ever been any improper familiarity or criminal act between yourself and Lady Mordaunt?

His Royal Highness (in a very firm tone)—There has not.

There was here a burst of applause, which was at once suppressed.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine—I have no question to ask his Royal Highness.

The Prince then bowed to his Lordship and retired, amid another attempt at applause, which was, as before, promptly suppressed.

SIR FREDERICK JOHNSTONE SWORN.

Sir Frederick Johnstone was sworn and received a similar caution from Lord Penzance to that given to the Prince of Wales. He said:—I have known Lady Mordaunt from a child; I have kept up an acquaintance with her; I often visited Walton Hall; in 1865 I dined at the Alexandra Hotel with Lady Mordaunt; I left there at twelve o'clock at night; we sat in the sitting room; no improper familiarity or criminal act took place between us; a more unfounded statement was never made than that I am suffering from disease.

By Sergeant Ballantine—Nor have I been for many years previously; I was invited to dine on the Wednesday by Lady Mordaunt; I knew Sir Charles was not in London; I was not visiting at Walton afterwards, nor have I since seen Sir Charles Mordaunt; Lady Mordaunt was quite alone with me during the evening; I am not a family connection of Lady Mordaunt.

This evidence concluded the case.

Dr. Deane said that there was a point with regard to this case to which he wished to call attention. His Lordship would be aware that the letters of the Prince of Wales which had been put in had not been read, and yet they appeared in the papers.

Sergeant Ballantine remarked that it was a most improper proceeding, and one which he was totally unable to account for.

Lord Penzance said that it was a most improper proceeding.

Sergeant Ballantine observed that it was not his intention to have the letters read, and he did not know how they came to be published.

The Judge said that the letters had been deposited in the care of the court, and they could not have proceeded from the officers of the court. There had been very great impropriety, and he very much doubted whether the court ought not to take notice of it as a contempt of court.

The letters were produced and publicly read.

The court was adjourned until next day.

AFRICA.

Horrible Atrocities on the West Coast—The "Man and Brother" at the Fountain Head of the Race—The Warrior Chief Yellow and His Prisoners.

[From the Liverpool Post, Feb. 22.]

A gentleman who has just arrived here by the the screw steamer Macgregor Laird, from the West Coast of Africa, has furnished us with the particulars of a series of almost unparalleled atrocities, which have lately been perpetrated there and which seem to be but too common and of every day occurrence in that benighted country. He says:—

In New Calabar river, about the beginning of last month, it was observed from the shipping that something unusual was going on in a small hamlet called Young Town. The firing of cannon and the din of the war song, with its heathenish "musical (?) accompaniments, were anything but pleasing to European ears. On inquiry it was found that a native chief, named Yellow, had the day previously succeeded in capturing two women belonging to the Okrika tribe, between whom and the Calabar men a savage feud has existed for years. In honor of this martial achievement a "grand play" was being held. It turned out that the younger of the two captives—a girl about fourteen years of age—had that morning been killed, cooked, and was then in the course of being chopped or eaten by this monster Yellow and his savage *confreres*. The other captive was in irons and was to form the subject of a future feast. Strange as it may seem, while these occurrences were taking place one of her Majesty's gunboats was lying not far distant from the town, with the "saucy ensign" flying at the peak. This unmistakably shows the little influence we have over the bloodthirsty and cannibalistic predilections of the African. At Whydah, the seaport capital of Dahomey's kingdom, where the steamer remained for several hours, our informant learned that a European who was engaged in trade there had just been subjected to a most cruel punishment. Dahomey, through his bloodthirsty satellites (and their name is legion), had "spotted" this young gentleman, who was perfectly unaware of having given offence to merit any punishment whatever. Dahomey, however, refused to enlighten him on the subject, and had him taken to Abomey, where he caused the poor fellow to be stripped to his singlet and trowsers. The sleeves of the former were rolled up above his elbows and his trowsers above his knees. He was then tied to a stake and exposed to the fierce burning rays of a mid day tropical sun for several hours. He has had to submit to the indignity, and can hope for no redress, as her Britannic Majesty's fleet on that coast is said to be for the sole and exclusive purpose of putting down a practice which happily, however, has no existence, viz., the slave trade.

The Fantees are greatly enraged by the actions of a certain Ashantee chief named Achampong during his march from Appollonia to Berceka. During the march he killed twelve of the Fantee tribe and had them butchered in the customary Ashantee manner, which is too horrible even to describe.

The Dutch have left Commenda in consequence of want of water, but not before they burnt the village. During the fight between the Dutch and the villagers the former lost three marines and had about twenty wounded. The roads between Commenda and the coast, a distance of seven miles, have been closed about two years.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Mary Bethell, a young girl, fourteen years of age, who resides at No. 5 Monroe street, New York, and who visited her aunt at the corner of Plymouth and Gold streets, Brooklyn, on Thursday last, has not been heard from since she left the latter place. Her parents are greatly alarmed at her absence, and fear that she has been decoyed from the city.

Cornelius O'Haven died at the Brooklyn City Hospital on Sunday night from the effects of a pistol shot wound in his knee. He entered the hospital three weeks ago, suffering from the wound, which he stated he had received from a negro at Fall River, Mass. Erysipelas subsequently set in and death resulted therefrom. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

Daniel McGrath was arrested on Sunday night on suspicion of being concerned with others in an attempt at highway robbery. It appears that Joseph Boomey, a Spanish cigar dealer, while on his way to a Spanish war vessel lying at the foot of Dwight street, South Brooklyn, with a small stock of cigars and other articles, was attacked by three thieves, who attempted to rob him. He succeeded in escaping from them and sought refuge in the store of a baker in Partition street. McGrath, it is said, is recognized as one of the thieves. He was locked up to answer.

J. Wetherel, a middle aged man, was arrested by detectives Folk and Videto yesterday at the instance of Phelps, Dodge & Co., metal dealers, of Cliff street, New York, who accuse him of obtaining three tons of pig lead, of the value of $605, from them by false representations. The accused went to the firm and represented that he was engaged in the manufacture of a substitute for stove polish, and that his works were at Dougherty and Vine streets, Brooklyn. As the accused failed to keep his agreement in regard to the pay, the suspicions of the firm became aroused and they sought for Wetherel at the above place, and found his machinery to consist of a small office and a big stove. He was taken before Justice Walsh and his trial set down for Thursday next.

THE NEWARK FIRE.

The recent disastrous fire at Newark, N. J., continues to be the theme of conversation in that community. The sufferers were chiefly occupied yesterday in preparing their several statements for the insurance companies. The actual loss has not yet been figured up, but there seems little doubt but that it will fully reach the HERALD's estimate—about $175,000. The four wagons thrown into the Passaic on the night of the fire, owned by Randall, Swain & Company, were recovered yesterday, scarcely damaged. The work of removing the débris has already commenced. Fears are entertained that the tall brick chimney of the departed "hospital" building will tumble down. Extra precaution will have to be used in removing it. Inasmuch as there were two hospital buildings, there still rests some doubt with the public as to which of the two was destroyed. The latter was the one which extended along the river front in the rear of the extensive "hospital" building which skirts the railroad directly opposite the Centre street depot, and which sustained but trifling damage in the rear. The stone houses on Nichols' dock of the Stevens & Condit Transportation Company, the property of the Stevens and Condit estate, were also destroyed, with a considerable quantity of freight. The loss of the latter falls on the owners.

COLLEGE PRANKS.—We have often had occasion to note the violations of the laws in Cambridge—not very flagrant in their character, perhaps—which were attributed to the students in Harvard College, some of which were brought home to them, and for which they were punished; but never before have we had occasion to record so serious an offence as was perpetrated on Friday night last, this being no less than the larceny of a receiving box of the Post Office, which was fastened to a stone post at the entrance to the college grounds, near the steward's office. The box, with its contents, which are now unknown, was wrenched from its fastenings and carried off, and the messenger of the Post Office found it the next morning, broken open, in front of Gray's Hall, in the college yard, this fact leading to the well grounded supposition that it was the work of some of the students.—*Boston Herald, March 5.*

IS CUBA A BELLIGERENT?

Quesada's Manifesto to the American People.

The Patriot Army—Its Equipment, Strength and Resources—The Institutions of the Republican Revolutionists—The Reports of Cuban Conquests and Achievements Confirmed.

General Manuel Quesada, Commander-in-Chief of the liberating army of Cuba, at present temporarily sojourning in this city, *en route* to the government at Washington, has just completed his official address or manifesto to the people of the United States, of which the following translation presents all the leading points:—

GENTLEMEN—Great would have been my surprise, on arriving in this country and witnessing the turn that the Cuban question has taken it, on the one hand, my knowledge of the character and means of action employed by the enemy whom we are fighting, and, on the other, the antecedents and some facts that have transpired closely connected with our moral and material interests, had not long since prepared me for what has occurred. In fact, all the force of our action was displayed in the interior of the island, because only in the interior could we organize, instruct and discipline the numerous army that we have. The blockade of the island was invigorated by direct reason of our aggrandisement in the interior. Our entire naval force being confiscated by the governments of the United States and England, foreign nations were quite ignorant of the actual position in Cuba, and merely judged by reports published in the official organs of the old Spanish government. Is it not, therefore, very natural that all the circumstances should have appeared advantageous to our enemies? Is it not very natural that Spain should paint the state of the revolution in the blackest colors, and change our most brilliant victories into so many disastrous routings? In addition to the above, some Cubans, led astray by their enthusiasm, have infringed upon the laws of neutrality of some countries. Is it not just that the countries thus wounded should allow their sympathies for the cause of Cuba to cool down? Then again, if our cause is that of liberty and progress; if we desire that foreign Powers recognize and respect the government that we have established in Cuba, it is exactly just to exact that we should commence by respecting the laws and governments whose recognition we aspire to. However, by uniting our efforts it is an easy matter to remedy the misunderstanding hitherto existing. Words are not convincing but facts will prove. In my official capacity many of my statements, as matters now stand, may seem exaggerated and even untrue. However, to impartial minds, the statements of a representative of the government of the republic of Cuba will carry as much weight with them as the official reports of the Spanish government. Basing myself upon this assurance, I beg to present a report of the

REVOLUTION OF CUBA,

in its past, present and its future.

When in October, 1868, while in Nassau, I received the notice of the *pronunciamiento* of Yara, I had but just left Camaguey, convinced that the emancipation of the island depended upon some thousand stand of arms. What must have been my surprise, however, on learning that Cespedes had resolved to meet an entire army with a handful of men, in the hope that the movement would be seconded simultaneously in Puerto Principe and Havana. On leaving Camaguey I had promised to use all my efforts to procure efficient arms and not to return until called upon. After surmounting obstacles that seemed almost impossible, by means that I do not wish to explain, I formed the first expedition that landed on the shores of Cuba, composed of 3,000 carbines, 150 Spencer rifles, 500,000 charges of powder and 200,000 metal cartridges.

I landed at Guanaja on December 27, and I must confess that I never met with such bitter disappointment. I had sent an agent fifteen days beforehand to meet me there with 3,000 men, intending to march upon Puerto Principe. I found there but 130 men, and those brought together by great trouble and difficulty. Numerous small bands were dispersed over the country who could but harass the enemy. In Bayamo the state was worse still. Valmaseda had again visited that locality with his shameless crimes, and had destroyed the foundation laid by Cespedes. Short of arms and ammunition, the valiant defenders of liberty had become disheartened and were leaving the ranks, leaving Cespedes, Aguilera, Marmol, &c., in their despair. Such were the state of things that I encountered in Cuba. I soon saw that discipline and subordination was necessary; but first of all it was important to have my position definitely defined. Leaving the arms in a safe place I went to confer with the existing government, which on January 7, 1869, gave me full powers to act, by appointing me General-in-Chief of the army of Camaguey. My first act was to hand some arms and ammunition to General Cespedes, then to work up the spirit of my countrymen. I called the chiefs of the various parties together and divided the arms, under the express condition that they were to be used against the old Spanish government. In favor of the true government of Cuba, and under the orders of the commander that should be appointed by it. The presence of Brigadier Lesca in Nuevitas, with a force of 3,500 men destined for Camaguey, forced me to concentrate my forces on that line. On February 22, when suffering from fever, I received notice that Lesca had landed at Guanaja, intending to pass the hills of Cubitas towards Puerto Principe. Five hundred men were sent to occupy the best positions and the result was that out of the 3,000 men of the enemy there were 330 killed and 400 wounded. By the construction of a simple intrenchment the whole force could have been destroyed, but the inexperienced leaders, in my absence, did not think of this. Lesca arrived at Puerto Principe, and I then commenced a series of sorties and marches in Camaguey without any definite object, but merely to keep our forces in continual movement. In this period the fights of Santa Fe, Arroyo Blanco, La Caridad, Iuñas, Las Yeguas and Savana Nueva occurred, in which the enemy was roughly handled. In this manner Valmaseda passed from San Miguel to Cauto, Goyeneche went twice from Santa Cruz to Camaguey and back. Aguilar passed from Camaguey to Sibanicu and Acosta from Ciego to Camaguey, leaving the roads covered with their dead, their arms and trappings.

The departments in revolt were then attempting a fusion, having, so far, been under independent governments, and the memorable conference of Guaimaro was held, which resulted in the creation of the federal government of the republic of Cuba, under the presidency of Carlos Manuel de Cespedes (April 10, 1869), whose first act was to approve of the decree for the complete

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

I was appointed general-in-chief of the armies of the republic, and during the time that the Legislature formulated the law respecting the military organization the departments of the Oriental and Cinco Villas were organized on the same footing as the central army, and an Interim General Finance Bureau was formed, with special charge to establish the necessary workshops for the manufacture of clothing, arms, &c. Then the events of the Oriente transpired, which were aggravated by the absence of the superior commander, and I determined to go there personally. I arrived at Las Tunas in time to save the lives of eleven Spanish officers and 130 soldiers, who had fallen into our hands at the fight of Las Lagunas, and who had been sentenced to be shot. Making for Holguin I had the first encounter with the Catalan volunteers, who were completely routed by our troops, and we had but 800 cartridges left in the whole army. In the midst of this action I was informed of the landing of Cisneros from the steamer the Perrit, with some arms and munitions of war. Leaving the troops in charge of General Vincente Garcia, I left for the landing place, escorted by my staff and ten ridemen. Several fights took place, there in which the enemy suffered heavy losses in killed, wounded and prisoners. At Bijoru I was officially informed of the landing of 8,000 men, and informed the government of the safety of the expedition by the Salvador. The Spanish troops having horribly mutilated a child, I sent a message to Brigadier Letona, by means of an officer who had been taken prisoner, inviting him to carry on the war in a manner worthy of the times we live in, as I had previously done to Brigadier Lesca. He replied, "Tell General Quesada that I will settle our account by bullets."

LAS TUNAS.

On August 15 I moved towards Las Tunas with one regiment of cazadores, four companies of ridemen and a squadron of cavalry, for the purpose of taking that city, not intending to keep it, but to secure as much material as possible. That memorable day terminated disastrously to the enemy; moreover our forces secured 300 rifles, a large quantity of ammunition, and we could have taken any amount of plunder, but pillage was forbidden under penalty of death. Three of the four commanders were wounded, one mortally; twenty-three prisoners fell into our hands. This action may be considered the most glorious during the revolution. Many attacks were made upon the enemy in order to dissimulate our want of powder; meanwhile I received the first sample of powder that had been manufactured by a commission that had been appointed for that purpose. Giving orders to supply a large quantity I prepared to leave for the West, but on arriving at Jagueyes I was compelled to remain for a double motive. A man by the name of Tejada presented himself and begged to enter the service, and insisted on forming part of my escort. Such conduct being suspicious, he was arrested, and on his person were found a pass from the Captain General and a poignard. On being questioned he avowed that his intention was to

ASSASSINATE QUESADA AND CESPEDES,

for which the Spanish government had promised to pay $30,000. At the same time I was informed that an extensive conspiracy had been discovered among the Spanish prisoners confined in the fortress of Najasa, who had sworn not to take up arms again against Cuba. The object of the plot was to escape and give full details of our positions to Valmaseda. At my instigation a decree was issued by the Chamber of Representatives by virtue of which all the prisoners were sentenced to be shot, which sentence was carried out upon the 670 officers and men on October 10. The want of assistance and the cool tenor of the American press tended to greatly discourage and unsettle the minds of many of our partisans. Much of which could have been avoided had the real state of our matters been known. I therefore resolved to leave the island, and on December 15 mentioned my resolution to a junta of commanders. My views were at first discountenanced, but when the immense advantages that would accrue became evident they were willingly acceded to. General Cespedes approved of my action and delivering the command into the hands of General Jordan, with instructions for action during my absence, the President confided the important mission to me which has brought me to this country, furnished with the credentials which I have had the honor to show. Before entering upon my journey I received communications from General Jordan confirming

THE DEFEAT OF PUELLO

in Las Minas de Guaymaro, of Valmaseda in Las Tunas and of Goyeneche, first at San Miguel and afterwards at Najasa. General Cavada informed me that in obeyance to my orders a strong column would advance upon Colon and fire the canefields in its march (January, 1870), and on the 28th of that month I left the shores of Cuba, leaving the island in a state of prosperity, which can be judged from the following statement:—

RESOURCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

LIBERATING ARMY.

	Oriente.	Camaguey.	Las Villas.	Total.
General of Staff and Commander-in-Chief	—	—	—	1
Lieutenant Generals	1	1	1	3
Major Generals, com. of districts	3	3	3	9
Colonels	5	8	10	24
Lieutenant Colonels	13	14	16	42
Captains	24	26	98	148
Officers	280	323	1,858	2,465
Soldiers	4,800	7,200	47,000	59,000
Total	5,125	7,584	49,029	61,?84

The above list includes infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineers.

SANITARY CORPS.

Chief medical officer	—	—	—	1
Local chief officers	1	1	1	3
Doctors of second class	6	16	43	65
Operative surgeons	10	27	94	131
Attendants	15	50	30	95
Military hospitals	2	10	6	18

MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Quartermaster General	—	—	—	1
Commissary Generals	1	1	1	3
Sub Commissaries	6	18	12	36

WORKSHOPS.

Armories	—	—	—	9
Shoe factories	—	—	—	13
Smiths' shops	—	—	—	13
Powder factories	—	—	—	5
Carpenters' shops	—	—	—	9
Tanneries	—	—	—	62
Percussion cap factories	—	—	—	3
General stores	—	—	—	3
Commissariats general	—	—	—	3
Sub-commissariats	—	—	—	36

POSTAL SERVICE.

Postmaster General	—	—	—	1
Inspectors	1	1	1	3
Postmasters	27	70	38	135
Postilions (12 to 15 years old)	10?	280	172	540
Post offices	27	70	38	135

ARMAMENT.

Firearms (long)	3,000	5,800	7,200	16,000
Firearms (short)	3??	815	2,479	3,555
Artillery	4	7	2	13
Machetes	4,612	7,200	48,593	60,755
Lances in store	—	—	—	2,270
Sabres	140	316	148	604
Sabres in store	—	—	—	450

HORSES.

In active service	1,200	4,370	No returns.	
In stables	—	2,500	No returns.	

MULES.

In active service	350	427	—	—
In stables	—	1,800	—	—

OBSERVATIONS.

In the territory occupied by the liberating troops there are sixteen public schools, six Catholic churches, one Episcopal (under care of the Rev. Santa Rosa), and four Masonic lodges. The stores contain sugar, tobacco and hides to the value of many millions of dollars for want of means of exportation. Large deposits of guano have been discovered at Najasa and Cubitas. The tanneries of the army turn out about 4,500 hides monthly. The shoe factories furnish 3,000 pair of shoes per week. Machetes and lances are manufactured in the armories and old guns are converted to the Remington system. One powder mill turns out two arrobas per day (about fifty pounds), and the others are not yet in working order. The laboratory furnishes daily 1,500 percussion caps and 1,000 capsules.

The rations of the troops consist of beef or pork, two pounds; rice, plantains, boniatas, or yucas at discretion; sugar, four ounces; aguardiente, two ounces; coffee or equivalent, two cups; cigars two; cigarettes (for officers), ten. In the Central Department there are numerous plantations at work for account of the State, and the crops of tobacco, coffee, rice, corn, &c., are as abundant as in times of peace.

Such is the present situation of Cuba. As to its future, who can for a moment doubt it. The revolution has passed through the first period, that of the rising, to the second, which is the struggle; and when revolution attains that period they are invincible. The contest may be more or less bloody or protracted, but must necessarily result in the extermination of the enemies of liberty and justice. Can it be possible that, after tasting the sweets of liberty, the slaves will again return to slavery? No! Is it possible that after pronouncing its unanimous will by the people, the masses, the sovereign people, there can exist a human tribunal capable of revoking it? Never! Liberty is the canon of the universal law of progress. The law of progress is a divine law, and against the divine laws the strength of man is impotent.

M. QUESADA.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

The week opened in the real estate market without much animation, although giving promise of greater activity to-day. The following was the only sale made at the Exchange:—

NEW YORK PROPERTY—BY STANLEY DAY.

House and lot, s s 117th st, between 3d and 4th avs, 219.11 ft e of 4th av, lot 20x100.11, two story high stoop frame dwelling house, with brick basement $6,100

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

NEW YORK CITY.

Attorney st, w s, 65.6 ft n of Stanton st, 17x60 ..... $7,600
East Broadway (No 129), s s, 115 ft e of Pike st, 75x2.11x12.6x25x57.6x?? 19,000
Oak st, No 1?, 25x?6 15,000
Pearl st, No 209, 21.10x156x27x1?8 25,000
South st, n s (Nos 4 and 5), 40x71.2x38.4x75.2 ..... [illegible]
4th st, e s, 71 ft n of Charles st, 15x167.6, (error in deed) 3,750
5th st, s s, 3?6 ft e of 3d av, 26x125 ..... 1?,200
8th st, n s, 459.? ft w of 5th av, 17.5x92.3 15,000
11th st, n s, ?? ft e of av B, 25x103.3 ..... } Nom.
12th st, s s, 31? ft e of av A, 20x103 ..... }
17th st, n s, 1?5 ft w of 8th av, 25x92 5,700
37th st, n s, ?0.6 ft e of 10th av, 25x98.9 ..... ?,?00
37th st, n s, ??? ft e of 10th av, 25x98.9 2,600
37th st, s s, 225 ft e of 11th av, 50x98.9 2,000
62d st, s s, 300 ft e of 12th av, 100x½ block ..... }
81st st, s s, 200 ft e of 12th av, 100x½ block ..... }
80th st, n s, 100 ft e of 12th av, 100x½ block ..... } 55,000
80th st, s s, 300 ft e of 12th av, 100x½ block ..... }
80th st, n s, 200 ft e of 12th av, 100x½ block ..... }
101st st, formerly n s, now closed, 500 ft w of 11th av, 142.10x29.10x105x201.10 (part) 39,000
101st st and 12th av, n e cor, 357.1x105.1x3?.?x201.1 ..... ?6,000
118th st, n s, 312.4 ft w of 2d av, 16.8x100.10 ..... 1?,000
12?th st, s s, 400 ft e of av A, 18.9x100.11 ..... 6,?00
121st st, n s, 69.9 ft e of 3d av, 34.10x71.9 ..... 7,25?
129th st, n s, 100 ft w of 3d av, 125x99.11 ..... } 25,000
Lot in rear, 25x?9 ..... }
153d st, s s, 425 ft w of 10th av, 75x½ block ..... } 15,000
152d st, n s, 425 ft w of 10th av, 75x½ block ..... }
2d av and 5?th st, s e cor, 22.4.?x?.8x18.10x44 ..... 8,0??
4th av, e s, 75.? ft s of 42d st, 25.1x46.4 ..... 12,7?0

LEASES RECORDED.

Canal st, No 99, 5 years, per year 1,600
Duane st, No 15?, 6 years, per year 1,400
James st, No 61, 5 years, per year 1,000
Murray st, s s, 102 ft w of Church st, 25x75, 21 years, per year ..... 1,00?
South st, No 10?, 10 years, per year ..... 3,0??
William st, No 177, 5 years, per year 2,000

Kings County.

BROOKLYN.

Ainslie st, s s, 115.6 ft w of Lorimer st, 66x100 (April, 1864) 1,670
Boerum st, s s, 100 ft w of Leonard st, 50x100 2,800
Brooklyn and Jamaica plankroad, s s, 109.2 ft e of Sheffield av, 51.2x40x74x41.1 6,000
Cook st, n s, 75 ft e of Ewen st, 25x100, house and lot 4,500
Degraw st, n s, 295 ft w of Bond st, 72.8x100 ..... 2?,000
Diamond st, e s, 415.6 ft n of Van Cott av, 66.3x68.3x25x82.5x52.6x? 1,300
Floyd st, s s, 130 ft e of Tompkins av, 20x100 (Aug, 1869) 7,500
Henry st, e s, 154.5 ft s of Cranberry st, 44x70 6,500
Leonard st, w s, 50 ft n of Richardson st, 50x100 600
Powers st, s s, 57 ft w of Smith st, 18x38 2,700
Rodney st and Wythe av, easterly corner, 102x6? (6 houses and lots) ..... } 64,000
Wythe av, n e s, 127 ft s e of Rodney st, 36x60 (2 houses and lots) ..... }
Wythe av, n e s, 19 ft n w of Keep st, 18x60 5,000
Sackett st, w s, bet Bainbridge and Decatur sts, 5 lots and part of another 3,800
South 3d st, s s, 125 ft e of 11th st, 25x95 7,000
Butler av, w s, 1?0 ft n of Fulton av, 27x100 224
Gates and Yates avs, n w corner, 20x100, (contract) 2,100
Greene av, s s, 295 ft e of Classon av, 25x100 ..... 1?,??0
Myrtle av, n s, 295 ft w of Throop av, 20x100 ..... 7,2?0

Westchester County.

CORTLANDT.

Crumpond road, s s, adjoining George Dayton's, 7 33-100 acres 3,000

WEST FARMS.

Magnolia av, 526 ft n of Bronx av, 75x142 500
Oliver av, e s, 100 ft s of Elm st, 100x200 2,500
Prospect st, s e s, lots 124 and 125, Fairmount, 100x100 600

Essex County, N. J.

NEWARK.

Broad st, w s, adjoining J Plume's property, 49.6x31.3x44.6 10,000
Beach st, s s, 150 ft e of Orchard st, 25x?? 1,300
Frelinghuysen av, 50 ft n of Vanderpool st, 25x100 950
Green st, n s, 144 ft e of Mulberry st, 22x70.8 2,900
Halstead av and Wright st, s e corner, 105x152.10 10,000
Irvington road, s s, adjoining C Nichols, 159x234x402 12,000
Lafayette st, n s, 25 ft w of Ward st, 20x91.4 4,000
Murray st, n s, 56 ft w of Tichenor's lane, 55.6x26.4 1,750
Market st, s s, adjoining M Ward's, 2 lots, 39x102 and 42x102 22,000
New York av, n s, 454 ft from Amity st, 50x100 1,100
Pioneer st, s s, 145 ft w of M and E RR, 10x214.9 2,750
Pioneer st and Pennsylvania av, n e corner, 50x100 and 150x25 3,000
Wickliffe and Hampden sts, n w corner, 25x99 5,700
4th av, s s, 125 ft w of Garside st, 82x10x60 1,000

EAST ORANGE.

Steuben st and Sussex av, n e corner, 55x100 5,000

Hudson County, N. J.

HOBOKEN.

Garden st, e s, 149 ft s of 8th st, 21x100 9,000

BERGEN.

Halliday st, s e s, lots 22, 23, 24, block 14, Lafayette, 75x100 2,880
Lots 46, 47, 48, 49, block 10, map of building lots on line Newark and New York RR 2,000

HUDSON CITY.

Warren st, s s, 50 ft w of Passaic av, 50x100 3,150

NORTH BERGEN.

Lot 27, block 7, Homestead Station, 30x70 230

ALL SUCK AIGS.—An old negro woman down in Houston was listening to a defence of the radical politicians in Georgia from a colored fugleman, who was forced to admit that "sum of 'em was mity mean, but," says he, "sum on 'em is as good as you ken find anywhar." "I never seed no difference," says the old lady. "Thar's nary one on 'em but'll suck aigs."—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

As the editor of the *Journal of the Telegraph*, the official organ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, acting in a spirit characteristic of the managers of the company he serves, declines to permit me to reply, through the *Journal*, to his baseless statements and insinuations of last week against the Little automatic telegraph system, I must again trespass upon your kindness and beg you to allow my reply to appear in the HERALD.

The deluded stockholders of the Western Union Company have reason to congratulate themselves in the fact—which is being developed in various directions and through various agencies—that a ray of light begins to illumine the path of the benighted managers of that concern, and I should not be surprised to learn soon that even the distinguished literary and scientific mentor of the company was extolling to the skies some old system of automatic telegraphy owned by the company, and we may rely upon his ready pen and "fast" testimony to prove, through endless columns of the official *Journal* that there is nothing good in telegraphy except the said antiquated automatic machinery.

A few months ago we were told by the President of the Western Union Company in his annual report to his stockholders that the company had thoroughly tested the automatic telegraph systems, and had discarded them as "totally impracticable," and were assured with great positiveness that automatic telegraphy could not be "profitably employed either in connection or in competition" with the Morse hand key system. Now, however, the editor of the official *Journal*, acting under inspiration from his chief, who has improved recent foreign travel to pick up a few disjointed facts in relation to automatic telegraphy, admits that our Little automatic system has "value," and that "there are times when, by the accumulation of business, it could be utilized to advantage." There is not the least doubt of it, Mr. Editor of the official *Journal*; and since you have begun so bravely—though quite too tardily—to confess your sins, I cherish the hope that even the executive officers of the great monopoly may not be altogether past praying for.

In this connection, and to trace the source of the new light now just beginning to flicker through the dark recesses of the executive rooms of the Western Union Company, it may not be amiss to quote the following from a recent official publication of the government director of the telegraph at London. After enumerating the various systems of telegraphy to be used upon the government lines, he says:—

Wheatstone's automatic and Hughes' type-printing instrument will be used at none but offices of the first class, and those chiefly used for general transmission will be the single needle, the bell and the Morse.

Now, when it is considered that the English government have determined to use the Wheatstone automatic system in their "first class" offices, and rate it first, Hughes second, and Morse after the slow and antiquated "single needle" and "bell" systems, it is not to be wondered that the President of the Western Union Company, and the grinder of his official hand organ, should begin to "hedge;" and if the company can find any way to escape paying the $55,000 due on the Bain-Humaston automatic apology, I have no doubt they will yet bring it out and claim for it all the wonderful qualities which their scientific mentor discovered in it ten or fifteen years ago, when he declared that it was capable of telegraphing at the rate of about 20,000 words per hour, or some twenty-five times faster than is ordinarily done by the Morse hand key system. The fact that this brilliant gentleman has since proved to his own satisfaction and the disgust of the managers of the Western Union Company that it is impossible to telegraph by automatic machinery through long lines at any greater speed than can be done by the Morse system—say 300 words per minute, in circuits of 1,000 miles—may be a little embarrassing to him; but a genius of his stamp, who has publicly proved that a good telegraph line can be built for sixty dollars per mile, and that it cannot be built for less than $400 per mile; who has proved that by the Bain-Humaston automatic system 19,500 words can be transmitted per hour over a single wire, and with equal clearness has proved that not over ten words per hour can be telegraphed by that or any other system in circuits of 1,000 miles—such a genius, I say, may be safely trusted to his umbell and his employers out of any possible difficulties arising from official or unofficial statements designed to mislead stockholders, the press or the public.

As the Wheatstone automatic system stands at the head of all the various systems of telegraphy in England, it may be interesting to the uninitiated to explain that the composition of messages for transmission by that system is accomplished by means of an expensive and complicated machine of five hand keys. Two separate processes are required to perforate three rows of holes in the ribbon of paper, and of course this makes the operation (as compared with the Little stylus and tablet composer) slow, tedious and expensive. The Wheatstone telegraph characters consist of two rows of small dots, which are very difficult at all times to read, and often quite impossible, even by the best experts. The two rows of dots are made by two pens, charged with fluid ink, working through holes in what is technically called an ink trough. He uses electro-magnetism and reversed currents operating on permanent magnetism, and the unavoidable time required to discharge the electro-magnets renders it impossible to attain any considerable rate of speed above that which may be accomplished by some of the most expert Morse operators on American lines, and using direct currents. But Wheatstone gains, by using reverse currents, decided advantage over the American Morse system, in working through long lines and atmospheric difficulties.

By the Little automatic system messages are composed and received in regular Morse characters with double the rapidity that can possibly be accomplished by the Wheatstone or any other practical system of automatic telegraphy. No error is possible, except through inexcusable carelessness, and the characters—dots, dashes and spaces—being unerringly uniform and correct, black and distinct, they are read correctly by all Morse operators and even by inexperienced persons after a few hours or days of attention to the formation of the characters. In rapidity of transmission of composed messages the Little system is at least six to ten times, or more, faster than the Wheatstone, and from ten to fifteen times or more, faster than the Morse. The Little machines are very simple in construction, and not more expensive than the Morse. The Wheatstone and all other successful automatic machinery is complicated and expensive, but yet a knowledge of the fact that the English government had adopted this system seems to have had a very mollifying influence upon the president and the official organ of the Western Union Company.

The official *Journal* says:—"Mr. Craig cannot convince us or anybody else that it is easier or simpler to manipulate any mechanism by which a compound letter is formed than the depression of the Morse key." It this very hazy sentence has any meaning, it is, I suppose, designed to maintain the idea that the Morse printing telegraph machines are superior to the Little automatic machines. But this seems to be dodging the real question in controversy. In my reply to the editor's previous article, in which he asserted, in blind ignorance of the whole matter, that our automatic system for composing messages required much more mental and physical labor than the manipulation of the hand key of the Morse system, I disproved the ridiculous assertion by the statement of a young lady operative of four years' standing in the Western Union Company, who, after a few days' practice with our composing tablet, was able to write in a given time quite as many words as she could write with the Morse hand key, and even with the experience of only a few days she was satisfied that there was required much less of mental and physical effort to manipulate the Little than was required to work the Morse hand key system. Driven from the only argument which has yet been stated of any shadow of force as against our new system, the editor of the official organ now dodges behind the House printing system, of which it is sufficient to say the machines cost about $1,000 each, and require a first class machinist operator and an assistant to work the instrument at the rate of about twenty-five words per minute. They cannot be reliably worked in circuits of over 200 miles, and cannot drop over two or three copies at way offices. The Little machines will cost fifteen to twenty-five dollars, can be well managed by one girl or boy, and transmit with perfect accuracy from 200 to 400 words per minute, and work at this rate of speed through 1,000 miles of wire and drop an unlimited number of copies at way offices. The editor of the official *Journal* is quite welcome to all the comfort he can extract from this statement of facts.

As we shall have our new line of compound wire—steel and copper—and our new system of automatic telegraphy in successful operation between this city and Washington within the next few days or weeks, I shall be able to refute the malicious misrepresentations of our enemies by a simple statement of actual results over the line. We have no fear as to the public's verdict.

D. H. CRAIG.

ILLEGALLY MARRIED BY MISTAKE.—In the Massachusetts House of Representatives recently an explanation was called for and given regarding a bill before the House to legalize a certain marriage. A lady of fifteen was married seven years ago to a young man of about twenty, who was dissolute in character; after living with her about six months he deserted her, and has not since lived with her. She was thrown on her own exertions for support. Two years ago she applied for a divorce and received a decree "*a mensa et thoro*," which she understood to be a complete divorce. Soon afterwards she became engaged to a young man, and a year ago was married. Previous to this, in order to make certain that she was legally free, she went to Boston and applied to the clerk of the court to see if she had a valid divorce, and the clerk, after examination of the record, told her that she was as free as the State could make her. Some time after the marriage the true state of the case was discovered, and then it was too late. There was no opposition to the bill to set the matter right.

NEW YORK CITY

Minor Items of Metropolitan News.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	21	34	3 P. M.	32	37
6 A. M.	20	33	6 P. M.	30	31
9 A. M.	22	35	9 P. M.	28	33
12 M.	26	30	12 P. M.	30	32

Average temperature yesterday 34
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 26

Yesterday Frederick Vinton, of No. 247 West Houston street, was badly crushed on the steamship Nevada between two bales of cotton. He was sent home in a critical condition.

The Tammany sachems met last evening in their wigwam, on Fourteenth street, but transacted no business, a quorum not being present. "Big Injun" Sinat made the proclamation that the meeting for the election of officers would be held on the first Monday in April next, after which the meeting adjourned.

Messrs. W. A. Roebling, J. R. Husted and John Prentice, of the East River Bridge Committee, are in St. Louis examining the bridge now in course of construction there, and particularly the piers by which the work is supported. They expect to bring back valuable information for use in the building of the East river bridge.

A delegation of prominent Irish citizens, representing Irish societies numbering 40,000 or 50,000 persons, yesterday called upon Commissioner Matthew T. Brennan, at the Central Office, and invited that gentleman to ride at the head of the St. Patrick's procession on the 17th in an open carriage. Mr. Brennan in a short speech thanked the committee for their invitation and expressed his acceptance of the same.

The graduates of Bowdoin College resident in this city have lately formed an association and elected officers for the ensuing year. At the last meeting of the society President Harris and other members of the faculty were present, as also many of the most prominent citizens, old graduates of the college. It was determined to have the annual dinner at an early day, when alumni from all parts of the country will be present.

Officer O'Reilly, of the Fifteenth precinct, yesterday morning arraigned a colored nurse, named John Hardy, residing at 125 Thompson street, before Justice Shandley, at Jefferson Market, upon complaint of E. Damnon, of the St. Charles Hotel, charged with stealing sixty dollars in money from his wallet, while in his employ as a nurse. The complainant being unable to appear in court the prisoner was temporarily committed until this morning.

The New York Boarding House Association met yesterday at No. 292 East Broadway, Mrs. D. M. Turnure, the secretary, read the annual report. The institution at present accommodates forty girls, who pay three dollars a week; the annual rental of the house is $2,500, and with the exception of this and the fuel, the price of board pays all the expenses, leaving $3,000 to be raised by subscription. The object of the institution is to give a home to girls who are homeless.

The examination in the case of the Russian prima donna, who is charged with stealing $1,300 in gold from her manager, which was to have been held before Justice Shandley, at Jefferson Market, yesterday morning, was adjourned until two P. M. to-day on account of the absence of the complainant, who is engaged out of town on professional business. Justice Shandley stated that in case he should fail to put in an appearance to-day he would dismiss the complaint.

About half-past two o'clock yesterday morning, while passing through Eighth street, near Broadway, a man, who gave his name as Captain Bronson, and represented that he is a guest at the St. Clair House, corner of Eighth street and Broadway, was fired at and slightly shot in one of his thighs. He refused to give the Fifteenth ward police the name of his assailant or detail the particulars which led to the commission of the offence. Bronson was taken to his hotel.

It was exceedingly dull at the Custom House yesterday, as far as concerned matters of public interest, although Collector Grinnell had his hands full of routine business. In the afternoon an amusing rumor was in circulation that he proposed to license brokers the same as cartmen. Very many brokers were considerably exercised on the subject. It is needless to state that the Collector does not contemplate taking any such step as this, at least at present.

A call has been made for a meeting of the members of the Commercial Union, the Chamber of Commerce, the New York Produce Exchange, the Citizens' Association, and the Shipowners' Association and leading gentlemen of the State at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, corner of Cedar and William streets, in this city, on Wednesday afternoon, March 9, 1870, at three o'clock, to confer upon the proper canal policy of the State and the bills on that subject now before the Legislature.

The first lecture and concert of a course of four entertainments of the sort will be given by the Cuban Charitable Aid Society this evening at Cooper Institute. General Manuel Quesada, late Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban army, will be present. The lecture will be "Miss Jones' Wedding," by Mr. De Cordova. Madame Maria Salvotti, Mrs. Anna Payne, Mr. T. Mier and Mr. Walter R. Johnston will sing and play several favorite pieces during the evening. The lecture and concert will no doubt be highly entertaining.

Yesterday afternoon at the Yorkville Police Court Justice Bixby investigated the case of the two gipsies, Jack Hicks and Michael Wells, already reported in the HERALD, who were charged with the theft of $250 worth of broadcloth. The prosecution failed to make out a case and the prisoners were consequently discharged, upon which they received the hearty congratulations of their tribe. The $500 which were collected and given by the friends of the prisoners as security to the person who went bail for them, were then returned to the party.

On Saturday evening General Quesada and staff were entertained by Commodore I. P. Levy, at No. 105 East Fortieth street. There was some excellent music and dancing and a fine display of American patriots and beautiful ladies. The Commodore toasted the General as being "The second Washington for freedom and religious liberty and the success of Cuba." The General replied to the toast, the health of Commodore Levy, as "The first American sailor who has given aid and comfort to the cause of Cuban liberty." Numerous other toasts and sentiments were given by the company, who kept up the festivities until midnight.

The sudden death of the Rev. Dr. McClintock, late President of Drew Theological Seminary, in Madison, N. J., was very feelingly alluded to yesterday by the Methodist preachers in their weekly meeting at the Book Rooms. Dr. Curry, Drs. Durbin, Ridgeway, Holdick, Roche and others delivered impressive and eulogistic addresses on his character and life and labors. They had known the deceased minister intimately, some of them from childhood, and they considered him the most finished scholar and most profound thinker that American Methodism has ever produced. His funeral will take place to-day, from St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, Fourth avenue, at twelve o'clock, and will be attended by the preachers in a body.

A meeting was held on Saturday evening last at Prior's Hall, Manhattanville, to form a Property Owners' Association for the Twelfth ward, west side. About 100 persons were present, and as many more were represented by proxy. Ex-Mayor Daniel F. Tiemann was unanimously chosen chairman, Robert R. Prior, treasurer; Charles H. Kitchell, counsel, and James A. Diering, secretary. A finance committee was also elected, consisting of Shepherd Knapp, Arthur Bell, William Cowan, Thomas Faye and William Harris. Resolutions were passed protesting against the pending bill in the Legislature depriving owners of property of their only practical remedy against fraudulent and illegal assessments, and because that the proposed act in effect summarily legalizes all sales for fraudulent or illegal assessments.

ARSON IN NEW JERSEY.

James P. Burke, the Orange Incendiary, Sentenced to Two Years in State Prison.

In the Essex county Quarter Sessions, held at Newark, N. J., yesterday, James P. Burke, recently convicted of arson in that he set fire to his own house in Orange, was arraigned for sentence and allotted two years in the State Prison. The trial of Burke occupied the attention of the court some two weeks ago for four days. The evidence adduced against him was of the strongest character, though mainly circumstantial. It was proved that after he was informed of the fire he made no effort whatever to save the building and was not seen for several hours during the progress of the fire. It took him on that occasion as long to throw on his clothes as it did his eldest daughter to dress herself and two little ones. An effort was made by his counsel to obtain a new trial, but the Court deemed the reasons insufficient. On being placed at the bar for sentence yesterday Burke, who is quite a respectable looking man, addressed the Court and declared that many of the witnesses had perjured themselves for filthy lucre.

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THE IMPURITY OF THE BALLOT.

The Brooklyn Election Fraud Trials Again Delayed by a "Snap" Decision on a Forgotten Motion.

The Names of Grand Jury Room Witnesses to be Revealed.

Sharp Tilt Between District Attorney Morris and Defendants' Counsel—Charges and Counter Charges—Who "Runs" the Court?—The District Attorney Refuses to Obey the Order of Judge Pratt—The Cases Again Adjourned.

In the early part of January last Mr. Winchester Britton, counsel for the parties indicted for committing frauds in the counting of the vote in Brooklyn at the fall election, made a motion in the Court of Oyer and Terminer (Judge Pratt presiding) for an order from the Court commanding the District Attorney to furnish him with a list of the witnesses examined before the Grand Jury and the testimony then taken in these cases. The public expected a prompt decision; but as weeks passed on and none was rendered many people forgot all about the cases which at one time occupied so much public attention.

THE WITNESSES BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

Yesterday morning, however, at the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Gilbert and Justices Voorhees and Johnson, Judge Pratt unexpectedly appeared on the bench and rendered a sort of "snap" decision, in which he granted that part of the motion of counsel for defence—which motion, by the way, had been entirely forgotten—requiring the District Attorney to furnish the names of the witnesses. An order was issued compelling him to furnish them two days before the trial of the cases. The Judge then immediately left the bench, and was seen no more. What the next move will be to secure delay time only can develop.

The court room was thronged with spectators, including a number of local politicians, who expected that there would be some "fun." In this they were correct, for after several other matters had been disposed of the cases came up again, on a motion of the District Attorney to proceed with the trial of Justice Buckley, one of the indicted parties. Mr. Britton objected.

District Attorney Morris addressed the Court, saying:—There was a motion made in the early part of January last before the Court of Oyer and Terminer to compel the District Attorney to exhibit to the counsel for the prisoners the minutes taken by the Grand Jury, and also to furnish the names of the witnesses he proposed to examine. The Court of Oyer and Terminer, before which that motion was made, adjourned without deciding it. Nothing further was heard of the motion until it is announced this morning before another court of Oyer and Terminer—announced by the Judge who then presided at that Oyer and Terminer. I had noticed a number of cases for trial this morning and notified counsel that I should move them on, and with a view of bringing those cases on I had subpoenaed my witnesses and made preparations to proceed, not supposing for a moment that there would be any further attempt at delay in this matter. I saw counsel on Saturday. No intimation whatever was given me that there could be any delay; but he simply expressed himself that the calculation was, or the arrangement, or something to that effect, was to go on with the trial. At all events, no intimation whatever was given that these trials were to be further delayed. I subpoenaed a large number of witnesses, spent my time to get ready to try these cases and came into court to try these cases this morning, when the motion that was made then is decided, and they seek upon that now further to postpone the trial of these cases. This is not the first time that I have appeared in court ready to try these cases; but every time I have appeared something is done to throw them over and to delay me in the prosecution. Now it does seem to me, if the Court please, that it is time that there was an end put to this arrangement—to this trifling with the proceedings of the courts and the rights of the people and with justice in this matter. Why was I not notified that this decision was to be made when the witnesses were subpoenaed, on Friday of last week? The witnesses told the parties serving the subpoenas that they should not and it would not be necessary to attend because there was something behind it, and the cases would not be tried? Why this

TRIFLING WITH JUSTICE?

Now, I say it is wrong, and radically wrong, that these cases should be further delayed, and I can tell counsel here now that he will never see the list of witnesses until I call them in court on the trial of the cases.

MR. BRITTON'S REPLY—SHARP LANGUAGE.

Mr. Britton, who had smilingly listened to Mr. Morris' remarks, jumped up and addressed the Court, saying that the District Attorney had notified him that these cases would be brought up consecutively for trial this week. He then went to work to prepare himself as best he could under the circumstances. The Court had decided that in the refusal of the District Attorney to furnish the list of the witnesses before the Grand Jury he violated the law, or, in other words, it had decided that in law and justice counsel was entitled to them. Now, if there had been any delay, it was a delay which the District Attorney had caused by an unfairness, which had been so stamped by the decision of this Court. Mr. Morris had seemed to think that the counsel on the other side had decided this case.

WHO "RUNS" THE COURT?

He begged to inform the District Attorney that he did not seek to "run" the court, as he (Mr. Morris) did. The Court had not made the decision on Friday nor on Saturday, and he had no intimation as to when it was to be made. Now the Court had decided—counsel didn't decide—that he was legally and justly entitled to the information asked for. When the District Attorney asserted that he sought to try these cases he said what was not true. There were last term eight or nine cases in this court ready for trial, and Mr. Britton claimed that he urged Mr. Morris to try them, both in and out of court. Now the District Attorney notices only one of these cases out of the whole number. It was not for him to come there and say that counsel had delayed the trials. Mr. Britton challenged anybody to show that he had thrown an obstacle in the way, and then continued by remarking that this Court had made an order directing the District Attorney to furnish him with a list of the witnesses two days before trial. He shakes his red flag and says counsel will never get the names of those witnesses until they are called in open court. Well, that might be. It might be that the learned District Attorney was above this court, but he would find out by and by that other people and other counsel besides himself had rights there, and when this Court made an order he would comply with it.

MR. MORRIS HAS ANOTHER SAY.

Mr. Morris replied that Mr. Britton seemed to imagine that the order made was final and conclusive. He thought not. The counsel had said that he had never been ready to try these cases, but counsel knew that he had appeared in the Court of Sessions, with his witnesses and was ready and intended to try the cases. There were six cases removed on the 31st of December into the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Counsel agreed positively then that the cases should be set down for the following Thursday, giving as a reason that they did not plead to the indictments, that he wanted to make a motion to quash, and if that motion was decided against him he would be ready to proceed to trial without delay.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

Mr. Britton interrupted Mr. Morris, saying that he stated that which was false.

Mr. Morris replied that he stated the truth, and Judge Troy would state precisely what he did, because it was true.

Judge Gilbert said that it did not seem to be very germain to the issue.

Mr. Morris said he wanted to show the object. The defence had selected six cases, and the others were not removed into the Oyer and Terminer until the following Wednesday, the day before he was to proceed to try the cases in the Court of Sessions. Mr. Morris charged that the job was put up to make him try the smaller cases, and if he should fail in them the defence would have from the 1st of January to this term, and herald it forth in the community that there was nothing in these election frauds. He also charged that the furnishing of the names of the witnesses to the defendants afforded a chance for them to operate on those witnesses. The object was plain. He knew that caucuses had been held and jobs put up to thwart him, but he cared nothing for them. The defendants said that these prosecutions were a persecution; but when he went before a jury of twelve men he would soon show them whether it was or not.

Mr. Britton would have spoken again had not Judge Gilbert intimated that enough had been said. His Honor stated that if the charge were true that there had been a systematic effort on the part of the prisoners employed as public officers to pervert the elective franchise and commit frauds upon popular rights, it was very desirable that they should be brought to trial at once. There was an order made by the Court of Oyer and Terminer requiring the District Attorney to furnish the names of witnesses, and objection was taken that it is not an order of the Court. He differed with the District Attorney on that point. He thought the Oyer and Terminer a continuous court.

Mr. Morris said that he did not make that point.

Judge Gilbert continuing—It is an order from the court that the District Attorney be required to furnish the names of witnesses two days before he moves the cases to trial. It seems to be clearly obligatory upon me to give effect to the order of the Court. The cases must go off until this order is complied with.

The Court then adjourned.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, }
MONDAY, March 7—6 P. M. }

The week opened on a rather dull and steady state of affairs in Wall street, the dulness being due to the storm and the steadiness to the firm attitude of the "bull" cliques. The only excitement was in the Gold Room, where

GOLD DECLINED TO 112¼.

The earliest operations were based upon favorable reports concerning the progress of the Funding bill in the Senate, which, being accompanied by the cable announcement of 90½ for five-twenties in London, led to a "break" to 112¼ amid considerable excitement. Next it was discovered, from the demand for cash gold, that the "short" interest had been heavily increased, and some of the "shorts" precipitated an advance to 113 by endeavoring to cover. This flurry over the price again fell back to 113¼, closing finally at 112⅛ a 112¼. The prevailing rates paid for carrying gold were two to four per cent, but exceptions occurred at one and five per cent. The closing decline was due to a further announcement from Washington that the Senate had decided to hold night sessions continuously in order to hasten action upon the Funding bill. The chief fluctuations in the market were as follows:—

10 A. M.	113	1 P. M.	112⅞
10:21 A. M.	113¼	1:40 P. M.	112½
10:25 A. M.	112⅞	2 P. M.	112¾
11 A. M.	113	3 P. M.	112⅞
11:15 A. M.	113¼	4 P. M.	112⅞
12 M.	112⅞	5:30 P. M.	112⅝ a 112¾

Holders of gold paid from one and a half to five per cent to have their balances carried. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$75,823,000
Gold balances	1,936,791
Currency balances	2,277,411

THE STOCK MARKET FIRM.

The stock market was firm but dull, the storm and the apathy of the public during the decline in gold checking heavy transactions. As on Saturday last the cliques had the market to themselves and maintained prices. The only active features were the Vanderbilt securities, which advanced about two per cent on the report of renewed efforts in the Legislature to procure authority to increase the rate of fare; New Jersey Central, which advanced a clear one per cent on the action of Congress with reference to making Jersey City a port of entry; and Pacific Mail, which was the weak spot in the list and fell at one time to 37½. The Northwest shares, Lake Shore and Rock Island were next in order of activity. The *Evening Telegram*, in suggesting a probable corner in Erie, says:—

Any new stock issued might be taken by the directors themselves at the same price; that sort of thing has been done before. The whole sum required thus to gain possession of all the stock in this market is a comparatively small one, and if the report of the earnings of the road be true ought to be quite within the reach of the dual direction. That upon notice of an intended increase of the stock there would be very heavy short sales there can be but little doubt, and that, save for the English stock, Fisk and Gould would hold the cards, as Vanderbilt did in Harlem, for a big rise, is equally clear. Even should the offerings of the English certificates interfere to prevent a corner, the result would be equally satisfactory to them, as it would break up the present combination and give them the control, possibly, of a majority of the stock, when they might defy all opposition. But in relation to these English certificates, another rumor prevails now that certain legal steps are in contemplation which will prevent their being offered in the market at this juncture. What the precise character of the legal restraint to be invoked is, or the nature of the plea for such interference, we have not learned, but give the rumor for what it is worth. One thing is certain, some unexpected turn in Erie is being arranged for, and not the least of the signs of or helps to this, is the bill now before the Legislature to prevent injunctions issuing against railroad corporations without a week's notice. There have been severe lessons learned on the street by too trustful dealing in this stock, and we present the above suggestions as a caution to avoid the chance of like experience again.

The following were the closing prices of stocks at the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton, 62¾ bid; Cumberland, 30¼ a 31½; Western Union, 33¾ a 34½; Quicksilver, 11½ a 11¾; Mariposa, 9½; do. preferred, 18 a 19; do. certificates, 50; Pacific Mail, 38 a 38¼; Boston Water Power, 17¾ a 18; Adams Express, 60 a 62½; Wells-Fargo Express, 21¼ a 21½; American Express, 37½ a 38; United States Express, 50¼ a 51½; Merchants' Union, 11 bid; New York Central consolidated, 96⅞ a 96⅞; do. scrip, 94⅞ a 94⅞; Harlem, 146⅞ a 147; Erie, 25 a 25⅛; do. preferred, 42½ bid; Reading, 97⅜ a 97½; Michigan Central, 119½; Lake Shore, 87⅜ a 87⅝; Illinois Central, 135 a 136½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 95¾ a 98⅞; Chicago and Northwestern, 73⅞ a 74; do. preferred, 88⅞ a 88⅞; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 73⅞ a 74½; Rock Island, 120 a 120⅛; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 63⅛ a 63½; do. preferred, 76⅛ a 76⅛; Toledo and Wabash, 43½ bid; do. preferred, 71¼ bid; Fort Wayne, 92¾ a 93⅛; Alton and Terre Haute, 36 a 37; do. preferred, 62 a 64; Ohio and Mississippi, 30⅛ a 30¼; Delaware and Lackawanna, 104; New Jersey Central, 104½ a 104¾; Chicago and Alton, 113 a 113¼; do. preferred, 113¼ bid; Morris and Essex, 88 a 89; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 107 a 107½; do. preferred, 107 bid; Dubuque and Sioux City, 108½ bid; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 19½ bid.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The extreme fluctuations to-day in the leading speculative shares are shown in the following table of the highest and lowest prices:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Cen. & Hud. Consolidated	97¼	95
New York Central & Hudson Scrip	95⅝	93⅜
Harlem	146⅞	146⅛
Erie	25¼	25
Reading	97½	96⅞
Lake Shore	87⅝	87⅛
Northwestern	74	73½
Northwestern preferred	88⅞	88⅜
Rock Island	120¼	119⅞
Fort Wayne	93	92⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	64⅞	63⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	76⅞	75⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅜	30⅛
New Jersey Central	104¼	103⅞
Pacific Mail	38⅞	37⅞

GOVERNMENTS LOWER AND FIRM.

The government market again declined with the gold market and the 67's touched 109½. Prices are, however, becoming less sensitive to the movements in gold as the premium approaches obliteration, for the reason that with gold at par government sixes would in all probability rule at prices several per cent over par. The market closed firm with the following quotations:—United States currency sixes, 110½ a 111; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 114⅛ a 114⅞; do. do., coupon, 114⅛ a 114⅞; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 109⅞ a 110; do. do., 1862, coupon do., 111 a 111½; do. do., 1864, do. do., 109⅞ a 110; do. do., 1865, do. do., 110 a 110½; do. do., registered, January and July, 108⅞ a 109; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 108⅞ a 109; do. do., 1867, do. do., 109⅞ a 109⅞; do. do., 1868, do. do., 109⅞ a 109⅞; do. ten-forties, registered, 106⅛ a 107; do. do., coupon, 106⅛ a 106⅞.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES—VIRGINIAS AND LEVEES ACTIVE.

The features in the Southern list were the Virginias and the Louisiana levee sixes, both of which rose to 75 on heavy purchases on foreign account, the advance in the case of the levees being stimulated by the "shorts," who bought the bonds to cover outstanding speculative sales. The Tennessees and North Carolinas were steady, if not firm. The following were the prices at the last board, the market being otherwise dull:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 57; do., new, 45⅞ a 46; Virginia, ex coupon, 74⅞ bid; do., new, 70 a 72; Georgia sixes, 82⅞ bid; do. sevens, 92 bid; North Carolina, ex coupon, 45⅞ a 46; do., new, 21 a 21½; Missouri sixes, 93 a 93⅞; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 94½; Louisiana levee sixes, 74⅞ a 75; do. do. eights, 84⅞ a 85; Alabama eights, 94 a 95; do. fives, 64⅞ bid; South Carolina sixes, 87⅞ bid; do., new (October), 83⅞ bid.

THE INTEREST ON THE SOUTH CAROLINAS.

The State agent of South Carolina advertises in another column that he will pay the April interest on the new bonds in coin at his office in this city. Under a recent law authorizing a sinking fund about a million dollars of the State debt will be redeemed this year, the State Treasurer having at his disposal for that purpose $2,754,000 of various railway securities and one to two millions' worth of real estate, located principally in the city of Charleston.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was easy at four to five per cent as the prevailing rates on call loans, with pledges respectively of government and stock collaterals. The dealers in commercial paper note a rather better demand, and prime double names, having a short time to run, are current at seven to eight per cent discount.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady at lower rates than prevailed last week. The range of quotations was as follows:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 107⅞ a 108⅛; good to prime bankers', 108⅛ a 108⅞; short sight, 108⅞ a 109⅛; Paris, sixty days, 5.25 a 5.19⅜; short sight, 5.18⅞ a 5.17½; Antwerp, 5.25 a 5.19⅜; Switzerland, 5.25 a 5.19⅜; Hamburg, 35⅞ a 35⅞; Amsterdam, 40⅛ a 40⅜; Frankfort, 40⅛ a 40⅜; Bremen, 77⅞ a 78⅛; Prussian thalers, 70⅞ a 71.

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:—

Feb. 28—Steamer Henry Chauncey, Aspinwall—Gold	$8,700
Silver	3,025
March 1—Steamer City of Port au Prince, Port au Prince—Silver	900
March 5—Steamer St. Laurent, Havre—Gold	186
Total for the week	$12,811
Previously reported	3,051,570
Total since January 1, 1870	$3,064,381
Same time 1869	2,097,452
Same time 1868	599,929
Same time 1867	262,489

COMPARISON OF THE IMPORTS.

The following shows the foreign imports at New York during the past week and since the beginning of the year:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Dry goods	$2,024,344	$3,507,848	$3,274,840
General mdse	2,729,189	3,747,593	4,257,212
Total for the w'k	$4,753,533	$7,255,441	$7,532,052
Previously rep'd	33,437,021	41,358,863	41,585,604
Since January 1	$38,190,554	$48,614,304	$49,117,656

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following shows the results of to-day's business at the Sub-Treasury in this city:—

General balance yesterday	$80,494,083
Gold receipts	543,300
Gold payments	126,778
Gold balance	74,750,906
Currency receipts	713,759
Currency payments	457,629
Currency balance	5,073,451
General balance	81,248,542
Customs	428,000

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, March 7—10:15 A. M.

$1000 US 5's, '81, reg	114	100 shs Mar pref	19
2500 US 6's, '81, c	114½	100 do	18¾
1000 U S 5-20, c, '64	110½	400 do	18½
12000 do	110½	100 Del & H Canal Co	118
4000 US 5-20, c, '67	109⅞	50 do ...b c	117
45000 do	109⅞	100 Canton Co ...b c	61⅛
10000 US 5-20, c, '65, n...c	109⅞	100 Pac Mail SS Co	38⅞
25000 do	109⅞	500 do ...b c	38⅞
16000 do ...c	109⅞	10 Am Mer U Ex	37¾
1000 US 5's, 10-40, r	106⅝	100 do ...b call	37⅞
7000 Tenn 6's, ex c	57	18 N Y C & H R RR	95⅞
10000 Tenn 6's, n	46	200 do ...b c	95⅞
25000 do	45⅞	500 do	95⅞
16000 Va 6's, ex cou	74	15 do	96
2,000 do	74½	12000 N Y C & H R RR c	93⅞
11000 do	75	20000 do	93⅞
20000 Georgia 6's	83	100 Erie RR	25⅛
15000 N Car 6's, new	21	400 Reading RR	97¼
10000 do	20⅞	200 L S & M S RR	87⅞
5000 Missouri 6's	93⅞	20 do	87⅞
21000 do	93½	1000 do ...b call	87¼
5500 Louisiana 6's	74	300 do	87⅝
5000 La 6's, l b	74⅞	100 Illinois Central	137
10000 La 8's, l b	84	200 Cleve & Pitts	93⅞
5000 Erie 2d mtg, '79	91	100 do	95⅞
3000 Erie 4th mtg	85⅞	700 Chic & N W RR	73⅞
3000 Cen Pac RR g bds	94⅝	500 do ...s60	72⅞
5000 U Pac RR 1st m	83	500 do ...b c ...s60	72⅞
5000 do	83⅞	500 do	73⅞
1000 Alt & T H 2d m pf	81	100 N J Central RR ...s10	104
1000 Great West 2d m	78⅞	300 do	104¼
1000 Cleve & Tol s f bds	100⅞	300 Cleve & Ro I RR ...b c	120
2000 N J Cen, n b	94	100 Mil & St Paul pf	76⅛
5000 Mil & St P 8's, 1st m	104	300 P, Ft W & C R gtd	93
6000 Mil & St P 7 3-10 con	90⅞	5 Chic & Alt RR	112⅞
2000 C, C & I C 1st	81⅞	300 Ohio & Miss RR	30⅞
50000 do	82	100 do ...b10	30⅞
5000 Tol, P & W 1st, w d	79	500 do	30⅛
161 shs Bk of Commerce	121⅞	150 Chi, Bur & Q RR	159
10 Metropolitan Bank	139⅞	160 Morris & Es RR	89
10 Cen National Bk	111⅞	50 H & St Jos pref ...s10	107
57 Tenth Nat Bank	104	200 Dub & Sioux C RR	109

12 M. and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$5000 US 6's, '81, cou	115	$1000 US 5-20, c, '68	109⅞
5000 do ...s3	114⅞	22000 do	109⅞
3000 do	114⅞	1000 US 6's, cur'cy	111
2500 US 6's, '81 reg	114⅞	8000 US 5-20, c, '67 ...c	109⅞
2500 US 5-20, c, '62	111⅞	15000 do ...c	109⅞
1000 do ...small	110⅞	10000 do	109⅞
5000 US 5-20, c, '64	110	12000 do ...s3	109⅞
20000 do ...s3	110	62000 do	109⅞
36000 do	110	10000 US 5's, 10-40, c ...s3	107
50500 US 5-20, c, '65, n	109⅝	10000 do	107
600 do ...small	108⅞	10000 do ...b3	107
10500 US 5-20, r, '65, n	108⅞	20000 do ...s3	106⅞
6000 do	108⅞	12000 do	106⅞
3500 US 5-20, c, '65	109	10000 US 5's, 10-40, r	106⅞
13000 do	110⅞		

One o'Clock P. M.

$6000 Tenn 6's, ex cou	57	103 shs Mich Cen RR	119⅞
10000 Tenn 6's, n	45⅞	70 do	119⅞
10000 do	46	700 N Y C & H R RR	95⅞
5000 N C 6's, n	21	400 do ...bet c	95⅝
4000 Va 6's, ex c	74⅞	600 do	95⅞
6000 do	75	10000 N Y C & H R c	94⅞
2,000 Mo 6's	92⅝	130000 do ...b c	93⅞
5000 do	93⅞	10000 do	94⅞
4000 do	93⅞	200 Harlem RR ...b10	146⅞
15000 La 6's, l b	74⅞	300 Erie RR	25⅛
8000 La 8's, l b	85	200 Reading RR	97¼
5000 Tol, Peo & W 1st, w d	78⅝	400 L S & M S RR ...b c	87⅞
2000 Mariet & Cin 1st m	89	200 do	87⅞
1000 U Pac RR 1st m	83⅞	400 do	87¼
1000 do	84	100 Chic & N W RR	73⅞
1000 St L & I M 1st m ba	85	100 Chic & N W pref	88⅞
3000 C, C & Ind C 1st	82⅞	100 New Jersey Cen RR	104⅞
5000 do	82⅞	100 do	104⅞
12000 M & S P 7 3-10 con	91	100 Mil & St Paul RR	63⅞
5000 Cen P RR g bds	94⅞	50 Chic, Bur & Qy RR	156
40 shs Bank of Com	122⅞	45 Pitts, F W & C gtd	92⅞
100 Canton Co	62	10 do	92⅞
400 do	62⅞	100 Al & Ter H RR	37
100 Qu'ksilver Min Co	11⅞	135 Chic & Alton	113
100 do	11⅞	200 Ohio & Miss RR	30⅞
100 Pac M SS Co	38⅞	100 Bost, Hart & Erie	6½

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel	33⅞ a 34⅛	Northwestern	73⅞ a 73⅞
Pacific Mail	37⅞ a 37⅞	Northwestern pf	88⅞ a 88⅞
N Y Central con	97 a 97⅛	Rock Island	120 a 120⅛
N Y Cen scrip	95⅞ a 95⅞	St Paul	63 a 63⅞
Erie	25⅛ a 25⅛	St Paul pf	76 a 76⅛
Reading	97⅞ a 97⅞	Ohio & Miss	30⅛ a 30⅞
Lake Shore	87⅞ a 87⅞	N J Central	104⅞ a 104⅞

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MONDAY, March 7—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—Rio was in some demand and held for full previous figures. We heard of no sales, however. Other kinds were dull and nominal.

COTTON.—A fair business was transacted in this staple, the demands being principally for export, but prices receded ⅛c. a ¼c. per lb., owing to the decline in gold, and the liberal offerings. Some sales were made at prices ⅛c. below our quotations annexed. There were sold 2,526 bales, of which 1,686 were for export, 392 for spinning, 59 on speculation, and 179 were in transit. For future delivery the offerings were free, and though the demand was fairly active prices further declined ⅛c. per lb., the market closing weak at the reduction. The sales were as follows:—200 bales basis low middling for March at 20⅞c. a 21c., 400 do. for April at 20⅞c., 200 do. for May at 20⅞c., 400 do. for June at 20c. a 20⅞c., 650 do. for July at 20⅞c., 100 do. average middling for June at 21⅞c., and (late Saturday) 550 bales basis low middling for April at 20⅞c. a 20⅞c., 400 do. for May at 20⅞c. a 20⅞c., 1,050 do. for June at 20⅞c. a 21c., and 100 do. for July at 21c. We append the closing quotations:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17¾	18	18¼	18½
Good ordinary	19½	19	19¾	19½
Low middling	21¼	21½	21¾	22
Middling	22¾	23½	23⅞	23
Good middling	23¾	24	24½	24¾

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 3,479 bbls. flour, 2,000 bags corn meal, 6,440 bushels wheat, 2,800 bushels corn, 6,425 bushels oats and 478 bushels malt. The market for flour ruled very dull but prices were unchanged; sales 6,500 bbls., within the range of our quotations. Southern flour was steady with a moderate demand; sales 350 bbls. Rye flour was firm with sales of 200 bbls. Corn meal was dull and nominal. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 40 a $4 85
Superfine State	4 85 a 5 00
Extra State	5 00 a 5 50
Choice do	5 50 a 6 00
Superfine Western	4 80 a 5 00
Extra do	5 00 a 5 50
Extra Minnesota	5 50 a 6 25
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 25 a 5 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	5 75 a 6 50
St. Louis low extra	5 50 a 6 00
St. Louis straight extra	6 00 a 6 50
St. Louis choice double extra	7 00 a 7 50
St. Louis choice family	7 50 a 9 00
Southern choice and family	7 00 a 10 00
Southern superfine and extra	5 00 a 7 00
Rye flour	4 40 a 5 45
Corn meal, city	4 60 a —
Corn meal, Jersey	4 40 a 4 50
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 75 a 4 80

—Wheat was dull and heavy for common but firm for choice Amber winter was nominally $1 28 a $1 30 and No. 2 spring $1 18 a $1 18, according to quality. The sales were about 40,000 bushels (part on Saturday afternoon) at $1 17½ a $1 18 for choice No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1 for rejected, $1 58 for white Genesee, $1 45 for white Michigan, $1 75 for a small lot white California, and $1 70 for "Diehl." Corn was quiet but steady, the sales being 14,000 bushels in lots, at 90c. a $1 for new mixed, 85c. a 95c. for damp do., $1 a $1 05 for new yellow and $1 04 a $1 05 for white. Oats were dull, but nominally unchanged; the sales were about 10,000 bushels at 63½c. a 63c. for State, 61c. a 61c. for black do., 55c. a 58c. for Western in store, 60c. a 62½c. for Pennsylvania, 62½c. for white Ohio delivered. Rye was quiet, but steady, at 95c. for Western. Barley was dull, but unchanged; sales 10,000 bushels Canada West at $1 05 a $1 12½. The stock of grain in the New York and Brooklyn warehouses March 5, 1870, was as follows:—2,509,608 bushels wheat, 484,176 do. corn, 1,105,194 do. oats, 278,906 do. barley, 39,089 do. rye, 16,046 do. peas and 87,159 do. malt.

FREIGHTS.—There was more activity in the market and rates were higher, especially for grain room, which, in the Liverpool steamers commanded 4d., which rate it was reported was bid and refused at the close. The chartering business was very dull, the demand for all kinds of vessels continuing light. The engagements were:—To Liverpool 500 bales cotton at 5-16d. a 7-32d., an advance; 15,000 bushels wheat at 3d., and per steamer 7,500 do. at 3d., 7,500 do. at 3½d., 7,000 do. at 4d., 1,400 bales cotton at 5-16d., 100 bbls. pork at 1s. 6d., and 500 boxes bacon at 29s. To London 800 bbls. flour at 1s. 10½d. and 22,500 bushels wheat on steamers account. To Glasgow, per steamer, 20,000 bushels wheat at 5d. a 5½d. The charters were:—A bark to the north side Cuba and back, with sugar, at $6, and a bark to Genoa direct with 3,800 bbls. petroleum at 5s.

GUNNIES.—Cloth continued to sell freely and sales were made of 1,150 bales, to arrive, at 14c., gold, in bond, and 500 do., on the spot and to arrive, at 15c. a 15½c., do. Bags were quiet at former figures.

HEMP was inactive and prices were nominal at 14½c., gold, for Manila; 6½c. a 6½c., do., for jute; 11½c., gold, for Sisal, and 7½c., do., for Tampico in bond.

HOPS.—The market was without activity, there being scarcely any demand, and prices for all grades except strictly prime favored buyers. The sales were about 60 bales at from 15c. to 25c. for common to choice.

MOLASSES.—The market was dull, the demand being light, and prices were heavy and nominal at the following quotations:—

	New Crop.	Old Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	38c. a 38c.	26c. a 30c.
Clayed	40c. a 43c.	28c. a 32c.
Muscovado, refining	42c. a 45c.	—
Muscovado, grocery	45c. a 50c.	35c. a 45c.
Porto Rico	55c. a 65c.	40c. a 51c.
English Islands	35c. a 50c.	— —
New Orleans	60c. a 78c.	— —

NAVAL STORES.—For spirits turpentine the demand was light, but prices were unchanged; merchantable lots were quoted at 45c. in yard and 45½c. on dock, with sales of 52 bbls., in lots, at 45½c. a 46c.; shipping lots were obtainable at about 46c. Rosin—Strained was in passably active demand at about former prices, while other kinds were dull but unchanged; sales 4,500 bbls. strained at $2 10 a $2 12½, including 3,000 bbls on private terms, 600 do. No. 2 and No. 1 at $2 25 a $3 50, and small lots pale within the range of our quotations. We quote:—Strained, $2 10 a $2 15; No. 2, $2 20 a $2 30; No. 1, $2 75 a $4; pale, $4 25 a $5; extra do and window glass, $5 25 a $6. Wilmington tar was quoted at $2 60 a $2 65, without sales; 50 bbls. Washington were sold at $2 62½.

OILS.—Linseed was dull at 94c. a 96c. in casks; we heard of no sales of consequence. Other kinds were dull and nominal at former figures.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 1,365 bbls. beef, 439 pkgs. cut meats, 176 bbls. lard, 75 kegs do., and 15 dressed hogs. Pork on the spot was in moderate jobbing demand and lower, while it was active for future delivery, but at prices about 25c. below those obtained on Saturday. The sales were 500 bbls. in lots at $25 75 a $26 for new mess, the market closing at $25 50 for wholesale lots. For future delivery the sales amounted to 4,500 bbls. new mess for March and April at $26 50 a $25 75, seller's option. Dressed hogs were dull and unsettled, closing at 11c. a 11½c. for Western, and 11½c. a 12½c. for city, the latter price for choice. Live hogs were quoted at 9c. a 9½c. for common to prime, with arrivals of 2,659 head yesterday and to-day. Beef was steady at former prices, with sales of 150 bbls. at $10 a $13 for plain mess and $14 a $17 for extra do. Tierce beef was in some demand for export, and sales were made of 250 tierces prime mess within the range of $24 50 a $28. India mess was quoted at $27 a $30. Beef hams were more sought after, and prices were steady. Sales 250 bbls. (chiefly Western) at $28 a $31 for Texas and $30 a $31 for Western. Bacon was dull and nominal at former prices. Cut meats were extremely quiet, and prices were generally nominal. Small sales were made within the range of 10½c. a 10½c. for pickled shoulders, 11c. a 11½c. for dry salted do., 11½c. a 14½c. for pickled hams, 18c. a 20c. for smoked and bagged do., and 13c. a 14c. for do. shoulders. The market for lard was dull and heavy, and prices were lower, closing at 14c. for prime steam. Sales 365 tierces at 13¾c. a 14c. for common to prime steam; also 250 pkgs., for April and May, at 14c.

PETROLEUM.—The market for crude, in bulk, was dull, heavy and unsettled and prices were a trifle easier. There was but little demand and that was entirely for small lots, which were offered at 15½c., with 15c. bid. We heard of no sales. Crude, in bbls., was dull and nominal at about 20½c. The business in refined oil was unimportant, but little demand prevailed and that was exclusively for small lots, and prices were heavy and nominal, closing at about 25c. for standard white. Jobbing lots were selling at 30½c. a 31½c.—the latter price for prime white. Naphtha was dull and nominal at 9½c. a 10c. In Philadelphia the market continued to rule dull and heavy. The sales were confined to 1,000 bbls. at 26½c., which was about the closing price.

RICE was dull but unchanged. Small sales of Carolina were made at 6c. a 7c.

SUGAR.—The market for raw was very quiet, the demand from all classes of buyers continuing light, and holders being anxious to realize, prices were heavy at our last quotations. The sales were 375 hhds., part at 9⅞c. a 12c. for Cuba, Porto Rico and Demarara, and 500 boxes at 8½c. a 10½c. Refined was dull and weak at the quotations published in our last issue. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8⅞c. a 9⅛c.; fair refining, 9⅜c.; good refining, 9⅞c.; fair to good grocery, 10c. a 10⅞c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅞c. a 11c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9c. a 11⅞c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 8⅞c. a 9⅞c.; melado, 6c. a 7⅞c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 9c. a 9⅞c.; do., Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅞c. a 10⅞c.; do., Nos. 13 to 15, 10⅞c. a 11⅞c.; do., Nos. 16 to 18, 11⅞c. a 12⅞c.; do., Nos. 19 to 20, 12⅞c. a 13c.; do., white, 12⅞c. a 13c.; No. 12, in bond, net cash, gold, 5⅞c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9⅞c. a 9⅞c.; grocery grades, 10⅞c. a 11⅞c.

SEEDS.—Grass were dull and prices were entirely nominal at former quotations. Calcutta linseed was quoted at $2 20, gold, duty paid, without sales.

STEARINE.—The demand was light and the sales were confined to a few small lots at 14c. a 14½c. for common to prime, in hhds. and tierces.

TALLOW.—The market was only moderately active, and with fair offerings prices were lower. Sales 75,000 lbs. at 9⅜c. a 9½c., including a few small lots at 9⅞c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 956 bbls. The market was quiet and lower, closing, however, rather steady at $1. Sales 250 bbls. at 99c. a $1.

AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, Australia, papers of January 1, by way of Brindisi, report the following news items in advance of the British mails by Marseilles:—

With two or three exceptions the elections have concluded. It is generally believed that the tone of the new Parliament will be superior to that of the last one.

Major Blackall, Governor of Queensland, is on a visit to this colony.

Depis Mackinlay has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for fraud in connection with his insolvency.

The British flying squadron arrived on the 12th of December. The officers were *fêted* at a picnic at Clontarf on the 22d, and the squadron sailed for Hobart Town on the 28th of December.

Mr. Julian Salomons has been appointed Solicitor General.

Throughout the colony crops are abundant. Very little rust has shown in the wheat.

The rebel New Zealand chief Te Kooti has left the fastnesses of the Upper Wonganui and is again in the field. An encounter between his forces and the King's natives is imminent.

The Town Hall was partially destroyed by fire on the night of the 30th of December.

The import markets are without any important change; stocks still large. Colonial produce in fair demand; 28,517 bales of wool, new clip, already cleared for London. Eight vessels now loading.

One hundred and thirty-seven thousand pounds worth of New Zealand Government Treasury bills have been placed here at par to one-half per cent premium.

Australian letters by the same mail state that the wool clip of Victoria and neighborhood is calculated at 37,000 bales less than last year.

The colonists of Victoria announce that they are willing to undertake their own defence in time of war on the condition that the colonial navy shall be placed entirely under their own control.

From Melbourne it is stated that throughout December there was almost an entire absence of business excepting to meet the requirements of every-day wants.

The total shipments of gold for the year amounted to 1,692,764 ounces, of which 272,806 ounces were transhipped from New Zealand vessels. For 1868 the shipments were 1,937,760 ounces, of which 257,336 ounces were from New Zealand.

From Adelaide we learn that Mr. S. S. Douglas, for many years manager of the Bank of South Australia, had retired, and was succeeded by Mr. P. D. Smeaton, of Robe; Mr. J. Henderson, of Port Victor, was to succeed Mr. Smeaton at Robe.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

DE BOER—KRUGER.—On Sunday, March 6, at Hoboken, N. J., DERCK DE BOER, of Harlingen, Holland, to JOHANNA DOROTHEA KRUGER, of Hoboken.

PINCKNEY—OBERLANDER.—On Friday evening, February 25, by the Rev. F. W. Geissenhainer, CHARLES E. PINCKNEY to LOUISA OBERLANDER, both of this city.

SOREN—BUCKNALL.—On Monday, March 7, by the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, Mr. GEORGE C. SOREN to Mrs. LIZZIE BUCKNALL, all of this city.

Died.

ANDERSON.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 5, at the residence of her son, in Jamaica, Long Island, CAROLINE ANDERSON, wife of David Anderson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Grace church, Jamaica, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice. Horse cars leave Howard House, East New York, every half hour.

Middletown (Conn.) papers please copy.

BAKER.—On Sunday morning, March 6, ANNA SOPHIA, wife of ex-Alderman George W. Baker, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of Ewen and Powers streets, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

BLEAKNEY.—On Monday, March 7, JOEL OAKS, infant son of Charles H. and Emma F. Bleakney, aged 7 months and 9 days.

Funeral from the residence of his grandmother, Phoebe J. Oaks, 96 Skillman street, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

BURCHARD.—In Peekskill, on Sunday, March 6, at half-past twelve o'clock P. M., of consumption, Dr. J. G. BURCHARD, of St. Louis, aged 31 years, 4 months and 9 days.

Funeral at his residence, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock. The friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice.

CAMPBELL.—On Monday, March 7, PATRICK HENRY, youngest son of James and Elizabeth Campbell, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 145 Leonard street, Williamsburg, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

CLORAN.—On Sunday, March 6, MARIA FRANCES, youngest daughter of John Joseph and Maria Cloran, aged 1 year and 2 months.

Affliction sore long time she bore,
Medical aid proved vain,
Till God was pleased to give her ease,
And free her from all pain.
A flower on earth to bloom in heaven.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brothers-in-law, Michael Dougherty and Daniel Strain, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 380 Seventh avenue, corner of Thirtieth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

COGGESHALL.—On Sunday evening, March 6, at six o'clock, JAMES M. COGGESHALL.

Funeral services at his late residence, 318 East Eighteenth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

COUGHLIN.—On Monday, March 7, WILLIAM COUGHLIN, aged 72 years, a native of Ballynaduden, county Cork, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his brother John and nephews are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 332 East Twelfth street, between First and Second avenues, on Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, thence to the Church of the Nativity, Second avenue, between Second and Third streets, where a requiem mass will be celebrated; thence to Calvary Cemetery, at half-past one o'clock P. M.

N. B.—The members of the St. Patrick Protective Mutual Alliance Benevolent Association are cordially invited to attend the funeral.

J. H. CREED, President.

WILLIAM O'CONNELL, Secretary.

FARMER.—On Sunday evening, March 6, WILLIAM FARMER, aged 40 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, 259 East Twentieth street.

GOGERTY.—At St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, on Monday, March 7, THOMAS GOGERTY, in the 23d year of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mary's church, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

GREEN.—On Monday, March 7, IDA, eldest child of William and Catharine A. Green, aged 1 year, 2 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 35 Norfolk street, on Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock.

HAMILTON.—On Monday morning, March 7, at 50 Charles street, New York, of membraneous croup, RICHARD FRANKLIN, only surviving child of John and Mollie M. Hamilton.

Remains will be taken to Pennsylvania for interment, and will leave the house at half-past eight o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

HARRIS.—At her late residence, No. 526 West Thirty-fifth street, on Monday morning, March 7, SARAH GERTRUDE, wife of Seth M. Harris and daughter of George D. Davis, Esq.

She died in beauty, like a rose blown from its parent stem;
She died in beauty, like a pearl dropped from some diadem;
She lives in glory, like night's gems, set round the silver moon;
She lives in glory, like the sun, amid the blue of June.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Naval Lodge, No. 69, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to the funeral, from the Bloomingdale Baptist church, Forty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

HOGAN.—On Monday, March 7, at fifteen minutes of ten o'clock, MARGARET HOGAN, in the 66th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 38 South Third street, Jersey City, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

HOVEY.—In New York, on Monday, March 7, Mrs. ANNE B. HOVEY, in the 87th year of her age.

Funeral at four o'clock, this (Tuesday) afternoon, from 347 Fifth avenue. Her friends and the friends of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Wilcox are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

JAMES.—On Friday, March 4, at the City Hospital, Jersey City, JAMES E. JAMES, late of Peru, South America, aged 42 years.

Friends claiming his effects can obtain information by applying at the City Hospital, Jersey City.

Wheeling (Va.) papers please copy.

LORD.—On Sunday, March 6, JAMES LORD, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 87 Powers street, Brooklyn, E. D., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MAGUIRE.—On Saturday, March 5, after a lingering illness, RODEY MAGUIRE, in the 29th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his father, No. 160 West Twenty-eighth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Metropolitan Lodge, No. 33 I. O. of O. F., and Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 27, F. and A. M. are respectfully invited to attend.

The members of Metropolitan Lodge, No. 33, I. O. of O. F., are hereby notified to meet at the lodge room this day (Tuesday) at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, Roderick Maguire. By order.

E. M. HOUNSLON, N. G., pro tem.
W. S. CRANE, Secretary.

MURPHY.—On Sunday, March 6, MICHAEL F. MURPHY, aged 30 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence 444 East Fifteenth street.

McCLINTOCK.—On Friday morning, March 4, at half-past seven o'clock, at his residence, Madison, N. J., Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK, President of Drew Theological Seminary.

Funeral services will take place in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, to-day (Tuesday), at twelve o'clock noon.

McMAHON.—On Monday, March 7, Mrs. ANN McMAHON, beloved wife of Patrick McMahon, a native of the parish of Tedavenat, county Monaghan, Ireland, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in Prospect street, near South Third street, Jersey City, on Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock. No carriages allowed.

PAULSEN.—On Saturday, March 5, JOHN HENRY PAULSEN, beloved husband of Mary Paulsen, aged 35 years, 10 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, 875 Eighth avenue.

PEARSALL.—On Saturday evening, March 5, EDWARD, son of the late Thomas C. Pearsall, in the 59th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of his family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 3 Waverley place, on Thursday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock.

PECK.—On Monday, March 7, WILLIE MEAD, son of William L. and Phebe Peck, aged 4 years, 3 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 714 Lexington avenue, on Wednesday morning, at eleven o'clock.

PHIPPS.—In this city, on Sunday, March 6, GEORGE WILLIAM PHIPPS, aged 62 years.

POTTER.—On Sunday, March 6, PHINEAS POTTER. Funeral at Presbyterian church, Woodbridge, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, at 12½ o'clock.

PUPKE.—On Sunday, March 6, at No. 66 Remsen street, Williamsburg, EMMA, daughter of Gerhard and Margaret Pupke, aged 1 year and 5 months.

RAIT.—At Ramsgate, England, on Tuesday, February 1, ROBERT RAIT, of this city, in the 63d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 150 West Forty-fourth street, on Wednesday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, without further notice.

ROGERS.—On Sunday, March 6, CHARLES, son of Michael and Ellen Rogers, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 243 Sullivan street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

SMITH.—On Sunday, March 6, CATHARINE, relict of Randall Smith, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, J. G. Keator, Claremont Hotel, Manhattanville, on Wednesday morning, at eleven o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the terminus of the Eighth Avenue Railroad, 125th street, on the morning of the funeral.

STRYKER.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, March 6, of inflammation of the lungs, WILLIE J., only child of James P. and Louise Stryker, aged 1 year and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of Mr. and Mrs. William Allen and Mrs. H. McLaughlin are invited to attend the funeral, from 165 Mercer street, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

STYMETS.—On Saturday, March 5, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of Stephen Stymets, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, fell asleep in Jesus, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Macdougal street Baptist church, this (Tuesday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

UNKART.—At Bremen, on Wednesday, February 9, ANNA MARIA ELIZABETH, widow of Edward Unkart, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Zion's Lutheran church, Henry street, near Clark, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

WALTERS.—On Saturday, March 5, after a long and severe illness, WILLIAM A., eldest son of Ruth and the late Dr. William A. Walters.

The relatives and friends, also Constitution Lodge, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 217 Bergen street, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at four o'clock.

YETMAN.—On Saturday, March 5, of congestion of the brain, ROBBIE L., only son of John C. and Abbie Yetman, aged 1 year, 7 months and 5 days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Mary Jones, No. 235 Delancey street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—BEAUTIFUL SETS $10 AND $15; teeth extracted without least pain with gas; superior gold and platina fillings only $1, and warranted. DR. LUTHER, Dentist, 53 West Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED PERMANENTLY, without plates, clasps or any extractions. Teeth built upon stumps to original shape and color with oreplastic. Dr. SIGESMOND, 42 Union square, east.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION—THE HEADQUARTERS of Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless teeth extraction. We have given it to over 42,000 patients without a failure or accident. Office 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. CRANE'S OSTEOPLASTIC AND PLATINA FILLINGS restores decayed, broken and sensitive teeth to their original shape, color and soundness without pain; 18,000 testimonials. Rooms, 258 West Forty-second street.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.—THIRTEEN years; benumbing application. Beautiful Teeth, $1; sets, $10. Gold sets bought. Plumpers for thin lips and hollow cheeks. J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand, near Broadway.

THE BALL SEASON.

FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE FIRST WARD Ladies' Benevolent Society, for the benefit of the German Hospital, will take place this evening, March 8, 1870, at Irving Hall, corner Fifteenth street and Irving place.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—R. VAN VECHTEN ALSO E. LAWRENCE have removed their Real Estate Office from 544 Broadway to 52 Cedar street.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

CIDER FOR SALE.—RUSSET AND PIPPIN CIDER OF superior quality for sale, in barrels or quarter casks. Apply to HENRY WELSH, wholesale grocer, 341 to 347 Washington street, corner Franklin.

BILLIARDS.

SPECIE PAYMENTS RESUMED.—A FIRST CLASS Kavanagh & Decker Billiard Table can now be bought for $400, gold, the standard price before the war. KAVANAGH & DECKER, corner Canal and Centre sts.

W. H. GRIFFITH'S COMBINATION CUSHION Tables can only be bought at his factory, 40 Vesey street. Orders by mail attended to.

MATRIMONIAL.

MME. LYON'S MATRIMONIAL BUREAU, 134 BLEECKER street.—Matrimonial alliances between respectable parties, with or without means, city and country, negotiated. Strictest confidence observed. Hours 1 to 9 P. M. Sundays 5 to 9.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE DESIRE SE placer pour prendre soin de grands enfants et coudre. S'adresser au 109 Ouest 45me rue.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO STONE CONTRACTORS. Proposals for furnishing the city of Boston with Stone Paving Blocks.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Streets, City Hall, Boston, Mass., until March 17, 1870, for supplying the city of Boston with Stone Paving Blocks during the year 1870, the blocks to be of the following dimensions, viz.:—

Width, 3½ to 4½ in.
Length, 6 to 8 in.
Depth, 7 to 8 in.

All the edges to be sharp and straight, forming right angles at their intersections both horizontally and vertically. The faces to be straight split, and free from bunches or depressions.

Proposals to state the price per thousand blocks, delivered on such wharf in the city proper, South and East Boston, as may be designated from time to time by the Superintendent of Streets. Also, the number of blocks which the proposer will deliver per month during the year. A sample of the blocks must accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Proposals for furnishing city of Boston with stone paving blocks."

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.
GEO. O. CARPENTER,
Chairman Committee on Paving.

PROPOSALS FOR CONDENSED MILK.
DEP'T PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
No. 66 Third avenue, corner of Eleventh street,
NEW YORK, March 7, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, until March 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., for supplying to the several institutions under their charge Condensed Milk of the best quality for one year, commencing on the 1st of April next.

Parties proposing for the above will submit samples for examination, and the milk selected will be the standard for future delivery.

Satisfactory security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and the Board reserves to itself the right to reject all offers not deemed by them advantageous to the department.

Further information may be obtained on application at their office.

JAMES BOWEN,
ISAAC BELL,
OWEN W. BRENNAN,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
Commissioners.

EVENING TELEGRAM.

THE
GREAT CARTOON NEWSPAPER.
ALL THE NEWS
FOR TWO CENTS.
FULL REPORTS OF ALL BALLS, PARTIES, &C.
FULL REPORTS OF ALL TRADES' MEETINGS.
FULL REPORTS OF ALL THE COURTS.
FULL REPORTS OF ALL CITY MATTERS.
FULL REPORTS OF ALL THE MARKETS.
FULL REPORTS OF ALL GENERAL NEWS.
LATEST TELEGRAPHIC FROM WASHINGTON.
LATEST TELEGRAPHIC FROM ALBANY.
LATEST TELEGRAPHIC PER CABLE.
LATEST TELEGRAPHIC FROM ALL PARTS.
ALL THE NEWS,
OF ALL KINDS,
FROM ALL SOURCES;
ALL IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM.
FOR TWO CENTS.
ANOTHER IMMENSE
TELEGRAM CARTOON,
ON FRIDAY, MARCH 11.
LOOK OUT FOR IT.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

CORRUGATED IRON.—WANTED, ABOUT 2,000 FEET good second hand Corrugated Iron, for building purposes. Address, giving particulars, E. F. CULLIN, box 97 Greenpoint Post office, Brooklyn.

SECOND HAND EMBOSSING PRESS WANTED.—PLATEN to be about 11x16 inches; Sheridan's, Sanborn's or Hoe's. Address R. W. RABY, 51 Ann street.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—On Bergen Heights, within ordinary walking distance of St. Ann's church; family of four; no children; rent not to exceed $1,800. Address CHARLES KEENE, Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE ARE DESIROUS OF renting a House with a physician of good standing where advantageous arrangements could be made that would be permanent. Address R. H. Y., Herald office.

FARM WANTED—TO LEASE OR OPERATE ON shares; must be productive and within easy access of New York. Address FARMER, box 141 Herald office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN A GOOD LOCATION, to be occupied by a family of four adults. Apply to A. B. WALDRON & CO., Auctioneers, 104 Liberty street.

FURNISHED FLOOR (FOUR ROOMS) WANTED—IN Hoboken, New York or Brooklyn, by a family of three. Address C. O., Herald office.

HOUSE WANTED—CONTAINING 14 OR 15 ROOMS, with modern improvements; location between Tenth and Twentieth streets and Fifth and Seventh avenues; rent must be moderate. Address, with location, terms and permit, R. H. J., box 3,543 Post office.

WANTED—BY THREE ADULTS, TWO OR THREE unfurnished Rooms, second floor, in nice house, good neighborhood; use of kitchen; rent moderate. Address T. F. B., Herald office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE, IN A GOOD neighborhood, by a small private family; must contain all improvements. Rent not to exceed $1,300. Address, stating price, locality, &c., S., box 1,095 Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A SMALL furnished Room, without board, in a private family, below Eighth street, or in Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry; good references required and exchanged. Address, stating terms, E. L. T., Herald office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BATH Room, on second floor, in a private house, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets and Sixth avenue and Broadway. Address H. C., 116 Church street.

WANTED—EITHER IN NEW YORK, BELOW FOURteenth street; Brooklyn, Elizabeth or Newark, N. J., a comfortable Room, with fire and gas, in a private family who will not move in May. Boarding houses will please not answer. Address, with description of room, location and price, M. McNEAL, 79 Cedar street, New York.

WANTED—BY THE 1ST OF APRIL, FOR A SMALL American family, a Second Floor of four or five rooms, with modern improvements, within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of Cooper Institute, or up town, on line of Third or Fourth avenue cars. Address T. S. J., station D.

WANTED—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES to lease a first class Dwelling; would prefer a corner or three-quarter house, situated between Twentieth and Thirty-sixth streets and Madison avenue and Broadway. Address E. D. R., box 620 New York Post office.

WANTED, MAY 1—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE without children, four or five unfurnished Rooms suitable for housekeeping; location between Thirty-fourth and Fiftieth streets, Fifth and Eighth avenues. Address RUDOLPH, Herald office.

WANTED—FOR HOUSEKEEPING, THREE FURnished Rooms and Kitchen for a family of three adults. Address, stating terms, M. M., station D, Bible House.

WANTED TO HIRE—UNFURNISHED HOUSE IN good neighborhood; rent $1,300 to $1,500; possession May 1. Address box 3,423 Post office.

EYES AND EARS.

AURAL SURGERY.—DISCHARGE FROM THE EAR and Partial Deafness.—Artificial tympanic membranes inserted for perforation and total obliteration of the membrane. Cure guaranteed. No exorbitant fees demanded in advance. Dr. HARTLEY, No. 12 East Seventeenth street, near Fifth avenue. Receptions from 9 to 3 daily.

MACHINERY.

A.—WOOD & MANN'S PORTABLE AND STATIONARY Engines, hoisting Engines and Boilers and Saw Mills always on hand, for sale low. C. EDWARD COPELAND, 42 Cortlandt street, New York.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, ENGINE AND BOILER, 5 horse power, used but thirty days; they must be sold. Call and see them, at 43 West Thirtieth street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK OF ENGINES, Boilers, Steam Pumps, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting and Machinery of every description, at P. CASSIDY'S, Nos. 4 to 10 Bridge street, Brooklyn.

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Feminine Pioneers in Politics at the Polls.

The Town Election in Hyde Park, Mass.—The Belles and Beauties of the Town Triumphing at the Ballot Box—The Ticket Put in the Field by the Women Successful—The Attempts of Disorderly Men to Hiss Them from the Polls Frustrated.

THE FEMALE JURY IN WYOMING.

HYDE PARK, Mass., March 7, 1870.

The movement among the women of the country to secure universal and impartial suffrage and become equals with the masculine members of humanity in the matter of civil and political rights seems to be gaining most remarkable headway in Massachusetts. It may be said, in fact, to have reached the very paroxysm of delight, for it has most unquestionably passed through the various stages of doubt and ridicule, and is fast becoming a question which is to be met in opposition only by sober and serious argument. Here in Massachusetts, as well as in other sections of New England, the matter has been frequently and vigorously agitated during the past few years, and it has finally ripened into a formidable movement on the part of the petticoat brigade, which will give encouragement to their sister sympathizers all over the land, and this little obscure town of Hyde Park, a dozen miles from Boston, will pop into history as the renowned and sacred territory where the women of America asserted and demanded civil and political equality in spite of all law and public sentiment. For about two months the wilful and strong-minded feminines of the town have been agitating the matter of appearing at the polls to-day and demanding the privilege of throwing their ballots for town officers, and in pursuance of the agitation and determination they were on hand for this express purpose this afternoon, some of them walking long distances, and all braving one of the most severe and blinding snow storms of the season. Two or three days ago a preliminary meeting was held and the arrangements and details were decided upon and nominations made for town officers whom they should support, the ticket selected including a couple of women as candidates for School Commissioners. They admitted sympathizing men to this primary gathering, and their most industrious and able champion and coworker was Sylvanus Cobb, the clever and versatile story writer, and through his efforts and counsel the movement gained sufficient strength to assert itself conspicuously upon the world.

The occasion which afforded the oppressed sex an opportunity to assert their wrongs and demand an adjustment was the annual election of town officers. The election took place in the Music Hall building, which, by the way, is nothing more than the old Apollo Garden lager beer building, recently transported thither from Boston.

The polls were opened at two o'clock, but long before this hour all the townspeople had assembled, and many had come from Boston and elsewhere to witness the triumph or defeat of "the women who dared." The weather, as already stated, was most unpropitious, and the general conclusion was that the elements, if nothing more, would chill and, perhaps, wholly destroy the feminine ardor which would have been expected under other circumstances. Wind and weather, however, had no terrors for the indomitable and persevering women of Hyde Park. It was town meeting day, and they were bound to attend to the duties of the hour, if not prevented by the cruel men or the laws of the land. Shortly after the polls were opened they began to come, singly and in pairs, but instead of entering the building where the balloting was going on they proceeded to the Everett House and there held a caucus in one of the parlors, none of the sterner sex being admitted save the HERALD reporter.

Mrs. Theodore G. Weld, formerly Miss Grimky, of South Carolina, who voluntarily liberated her slaves and became the first public female speaker in opposition to the laws against fugitive slaves, was the leader in all the deliberations, but the counsels and suggestions of other women were considered and everything was harmonious. It was finally decided that at half-past four o'clock the women assembled should proceed to the polls in a body and demand the right of depositing their ballot for town officers. This arrangement having been agreed upon, the intervening time until the momentous hour was occupied in discussing the justice of female suffrage and exchanging congratulations with each other upon the everlasting and national fame which would crown their coming action. They were all jubilant, and some seemed actually intoxicated with the bold movement they were individually and collectively inaugurating. During all this mutual admiration buzzing there was the utmost anxiety and curiosity existing among the men assembled in the voting hall across the street.

The delay of the women in making their appearance led to the rumor that their courage had failed them, and the anti-female suffrage masculines were in high glee. Their joy, however, soon turned to sorrow; for in a few moments Mr. Sylvanus Cobb received a delicately written note, and proclaimed its contents in a loud and eloquent tone. The drift of it was that a number of the citizens of Hyde Park, of the feminine gender, were assembled near by and proposed soon to enter the hall and demand the privilege of expressing their preference for the officers of the town for the ensuing year. Mr. Cobb said that he did not wish to interfere with the business of the meeting or interrupt the gentlemen who were voting, but he would suggest that if there were any friends of universal suffrage in the hall it would be gallant for them to go over to the Everett House and escort the ladies thither. Some of the gentlemen present, Mr. Cobb said, might have wives, daughters or mothers among the number, and he hoped that for this reason, if for no other, the ladies would be treated decorously. They only asked the favor of coming over, perhaps more than anything else for the purpose of drilling themselves in the form of casting the ballot, and thus preparing for the great duty and obligation which would, with the help of God, at no very distant day be conferred upon them. Their votes, he said, of course, would not be counted, and would have no influence for or against the election. He then again expressed the hope that the ladies would be treated with civility and respect, at which there were affirmative responses and cheers, mingled with a few hisses.

When Mr. Cobb had finished his few remarks the eyes of all were turned towards the door to witness the grand *entrée* of the "coming woman." The suspense was only momentary, for there soon appeared a couple of elderly dames whose frosty locks had seen seventy or eighty summers and as many winters. Mrs. Weld, with a cotton umbrella in one hand and a ballot in the other, was foremost. She came forward wholly indifferent to the astonished gaze of the other sex and dropped her ticket in the box and passed out of the hall with an air of triumph and delight worthy of the hero of a hundred battles. Her companion, of like maturity, with spectacles of prodigious size, followed by another woman of years, then dropped the ballots in. The crowd meanwhile became noisy and demonstrative in the extreme. Some cheered, some groaned, some hissed, and all united in making as much noise and confusion as possible. One hurrahed for Brigham Young for a selectman, others shouted for Kit Burns and Billy Edwards for school committee, and Lucy Stone, Hughey Dougherty, Harriet Beecher Stowe and Lady Byron were suggested as fit persons for other offices of trust and emolument.

Just as the confusion seemed bordering on a riot, and as the strong-minded women were becoming timid, Mr. Cobb, with determination in his countenance, declared in a loud stentorian tone that unless order was maintained he would have certain men in the room arrested. Then, looking in the direction from whence the disturbance originated, pointing his finger in a Websterian manner, he said, in a tone at once sarcastic and full of rebuke, "Ain't you ashamed of yourselves? Don't you think you are acting like men? We will forgive you for all this if you will now try and behave like orderly gentlemen."

These words of the *Ledger* novelist, so determined and unmistakable in their meaning, were momentarily effectual, and the voting by the women was resumed. The elder ones led off as before, and after half a dozen or more of the matrons had satisfied their ambition by casting their ballots, there came a string of maidens. Some of them were very pretty, some timid and bewitchingly modest, and the blush upon their rosy cheeks as they declared their political preferences evidently caused a palpitation beneath the vests of those whose ballots had more weight in determining the result of the election. Nearly all of them carried bouquets of natural flowers, and their sweet fragrance, as it was wafted through the hall, was in delightful contrast with the odor of tobacco and New England rum previously prevailing. The scene, however, beautiful as it was, did not conquer the expression of feeling by some of those who believe that woman's sphere should be confined to the household. Now and then feeble hisses would be heard, and soon they became loud and general.

Just as cheers were commenced to offset them the platform and floor of the hall began to sink, the heavy timbers of the frail building creaked loudly and a hurried and involuntary passage to "kingdom come" seemed almost certain. "Every man stand still," was proclaimed by some clear-headed man on the platform. His injunction being obeyed a panic and perhaps a fearful catastrophe was averted. Quiet having thus been restored and fears allayed the belles of Hyde Park, with a bouquet in one hand and a ballot in the other, again resumed voting.

But almost instantly there was a sound of groans and hissing, which of course justly excited the ire of Mr. Cobb. He advised them that as they pretended to have opinions of their own, to respect the opinions and actions of others, adding that if there were any men in the hall who would attend church next Sunday they would probably have an opportunity to see some of the same ladies whom they were insulting, and he hoped for the credit of the town they would discontinue such unbecoming conduct as they had been guilty of. One man in the crowd replied that he thought Mr. Cobb, as moderator of the meeting, had no right to criticise the action of those who were opposed to female suffrage even if they manifested it, and he, therefore, would move that he be requested to resign. Mr. Cobb said that he had the same right to show his sympathies that others had, and he should exercise the right as an individual, and, furthermore, he should endeavor as moderator to preserve order. While all this discussion was going on the women were very quietly depositing their ballots, and when they had ended the polls where they had voted were declared closed and there was, therefore, no occasion for further disturbance.

The ballots were, of course, kept separate from the others, but they were subsequently counted, and the result showed that there are about sixty feminines in town who believe in practical universal suffrage. The fact that several of these ballots were "scratched" showed conclusively that the sex will very readily fall into the tricks and customs so well known to experienced politicians. Notwithstanding their votes were thrown out, the influence of the bold movement was such that the ticket which the women put into the field was elected by a large majority.

Having thus partly accomplished their work, these brave pioneer feminine politicians had a happy set-down at the Everett House, and over their tea and rolls discussed its probable influence upon the future destiny of the nation.

The Female Grand Jury in Wyoming—Their Right to Serve Sustained—Address of Judge Dowe.

LARAMIE CITY, W. T., March 7, 1870.

The judiciary of Wyoming sustain the right of women to serve as grand jurors. All the ladies drawn as grand jurors were present in the court room at eleven o'clock this morning. A motion was made to quash the panel, but it was not sustained. At five minutes to twelve o'clock the first panel of lady grand jurors in the world were sworn. None of them asked to be excused. An able address was delivered by Chief Justice Dowe. He said:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY—It is an innovation and a great novelty to see, as we do to-day, ladies summoned to serve as jurors. The extension of political rights and franchise to women is a subject that is agitating the whole country. I have never taken an active part in these discussions, but I have long seen that woman was a victim to the vices, crimes and immoralities of man, with no power to protect and defend herself from these evils. I have long felt that such powers of protection should be conferred upon woman, and it has fallen to our lot here to act as the pioneer in the movement and to test the question. The eyes of the whole world are to-day fixed upon this jury of Albany county. There is not the slightest impropriety in any lady occupying this position, and I wish to assure you that the fullest protection of the court shall be accorded to you. It would be a most shameful scandal that in our temple of justice and in our courts of law anything should be permitted which the most sensitive lady might not hear with propriety and witness. And here let me add that it will be a sorry day for any man who shall so far forget the courtesy due and paid by every American gentleman to every American lady as to even by a word or act endeavor to deter you from the exercise of those rights of which the law has invested you. I conclude with the remark that this is a question for you to decide for yourselves. No man has any right to interfere. It seems to be eminently proper for women to sit upon grand juries, which will give them the best possible opportunities to aid in suppressing the dens of infamy which curse the country. I shall be glad of your assistance in the accomplishment of this object. I do not make these remarks from distrust of any of the gentlemen. On the contrary, I am exceedingly pleased and gratified with the indication of intelligence, love of law and good order and the gentlemanly deportment which I see manifested here. I will now listen to any reasons which any jurors may make for being excused.

EGYPT AND THE NILE.

A Tale of the Catacombs and the Desert—Cat-Astrophe in a Lecture Room.

Last evening the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, were well filled to hear a lecture on the above subject by Judge Israel S. Spencer. The speaker addressed the audience for nearly two hours, during which time he described cities, ruins, pyramids, temples, catacombs, with the greatest accuracy imaginable; gave dates, figures and distances, and all without so much as once referring to notes. In fact, he had not prepared any, or at least did not exhibit any manuscript, consequently every one was greatly surprised at the fluent manner in which he spoke, and the accuracy with which he called to mind dates and figures, of which, as was necessarily the case, he had a great deal to say. During the lecture, and while the vast audience were breathlessly listening to the eloquent remarks of the speaker, a huge brindle cat, upon which some one had evidently been trying the effects of turpentine, came rushing in at one of the side doors which leads on to the platform at the rate of about ten knots a minute, took a couple of turns around the platform as though every joint had been lubricated for the occasion, and then left by the same door through which he, she or it had entered.

Judge Spencer, as soon as order was restored, described and gave the history of Egypt from its first settlement down to the present day. The population, he said, consisted of 20,000 Turks, who occupy all the prominent positions; 150,000 Copts, who claim to be the descendants of St. Mark; 2,600,000 Asiatics, 200,000 Bedouins, the descendants of Ishmael, and a few French and Jews who are the money changers of the country. He described the different classes of society, their manners, customs, habits, &c., &c., mentioned every ruler that had ever held sway in the land, and dilated at considerable length upon the laws, religion and mode of worship of the country. He also described the great river Nile, its source, so far as known, its annual overflow and the pyramids, temples, catacombs and ruins that line its shores.

STRIKE AMONG SEAMEN.

Specie Payments vs. Wages.

A movement has lately been set on foot by the proprietors of lines of steamers running from this port to reduce the wages of seamen, firemen and coal passers ten dollars per month, and has been put into effect by the proprietors of the Cromwell line and Merchants' line, which run steamers between this port and New Orleans. The ostensible reason for the reduction is the approximation of paper money to a gold value. This, the seamen and others affected assert, is only a pretext to put in practice a long cherished intention of cutting down wages; and, entertaining these views, and being resolved not to submit to what they regard as an injustice, many of those affected have struck. The nucleus of the strike is the Ocean Seamen's Benevolent Association. On last Saturday the George Washington, of Cromwell's line, and the Crescent City, of the Merchants' line, which were to sail for New Orleans on that day, found themselves without crews. The proprietors of the Cromwell line hastily picked up what men they could find, put them on a tug in the East river and brought them around to pier No. 9 North river, where the George Washington was lying, and put them on board, taking this method of shipping the men to avoid anticipated trouble from the strikers, who swarmed on the pier and who they feared would prevent the men from coming on board from the pier. The Crescent City steamed down to Governor's Island and received men similarly picked up, who were brought down to the island on a tug. The strikers held a meeting last evening to initiate a general strike, but refused for the present to make public their plans.

BAL DE LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Rowdyism Nipped in the Bud and the Voluptuaries Triumphant.

The ball at the Everett Rooms last night was a great success, and as far above anything yet given at this place as the arrangements were superior to any single ball of the kind given during the season. The crowd as early as ten o'clock flowed into the rooms in large numbers, and members of the gentler sex were in special prominence. At twelve o'clock there was a perfect jam, and the dance, led by Gaffre, went on through a perfect maze of brilliant costumes, representing all the known characters of ancient or modern history—pages, demons, Irishmen and the usual characters at masked balls were also in unusual numbers, and a real, free-hearted gayety prevailed throughout, and none of the usual roughness and "dufferness" was to be seen. No doubt the admirable arrangements of the police, under the supervision of Captain Burden, who has taken care of all the French balls of the season, were to a great extent responsible for this; for when the slightest disposition to fight showed itself the culprits were mercilessly dealt with. Many well known beauties, and especially actresses, were present. The Kellogg sisters were the belles of the ball, and attracted universal attention. The music was good, and led on the dancers until the "wee sma' hours" of morning came and sent away a merry and happy crowd. This ball was in special contrast to the scenes at the Bal d'Artistes, which took place last week. It is understood that another of these latter is to take place, and it is to be hoped the police will discountenance it and frown it down. It is possible at present to give a clean French ball, as last night proved, and none other should be permitted. Mr. Charles Edgar is entitled to all the credit such a thing brings with it.

THE EASTCHESTER BOULEVARD WAR

Large Mass Meeting at Mount Vernon—Captain Lawrence Vindicates His Character and Proves that He was Falsely Charged With Corruption.

A large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the people of Mount Vernon and surrounding neighborhood of Eastchester, Westchester county, was held last night at Union Hall, Mount Vernon, in obedience to the following call:—

The friends of the mechanic and laborer and all those in favor of internal improvements and opposed to black republican legislation and Know Nothingism, and a mutual admiration society in this town known as "the Citizens' Association," also those opposed to the negro being on an equality with the white man, and in favor of the constitution as it was and the doctrines and principles of Washington, Jefferson and Andrew Jackson, are respectfully invited to attend a mass meeting, to be held at Law's Union Buildings, on Monday evening, the 7th inst.

There was quite a lively time in the village. Hundreds of people came to the meeting in large country sleighs, bands of music played through the town, and the brazen voice of a six-pounder woke the echoes of the night by loud reports.

At eight o'clock the meeting was organized by the election of Mr. R. W. Edmonds to the chair, and the appointment of a long list of vice presidents and C. A. D. Meyerhoff as secretary.

The CHAIRMAN, in explaining the object for which the meeting had been convened, said that there had been a great deal of talk for the past seven weeks about boulevards, and charges had been brought against Captain Lawrence. If these charges were untrue, and were proved by an examination of Captain Lawrence's books to be so, he hoped their verdict would be that night, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Captain LAWRENCE then took the stand and proceeded to vindicate himself from the charges preferred against him. He alluded to the meeting held some ten days ago in relation to this subject, and said he was there most grossly vilified. He had not the figures then to properly vindicate himself, but he had them now. (Cheers.) He could show that not one dollar received from the bonds issued had been misappropriated. Captain Lawrence then proceeded to read from figures carefully prepared, and in which he accounted for every cent of money placed in his hands, and showed that it had been judiciously expended.

Mr. JOHN L. MAPES, engineer of the White Plains road, was next introduced and gave a statement of how the funds placed in his hands had been disbursed, which apparently gave general satisfaction to the assemblage.

Mr. W. H. PEMBERTON, president of the White Plains Road Commission, next spoke, and said the commissioners, if allowed to go on, would give the people the best and most substantial road in the county for the money. A great deal had been said about the commissioners receiving money, but he told them not one of them ever received a cent in an illegitimate manner. He said one of the commissioners of that road paid more taxes than the whole combined opposition. (Cheers.)

Mr. F. A. SEAVER spoke of Westchester county as the great outlet of New York, and as a place which was rapidly becoming more closely allied to New York city by affording residences to its surplus population who could afford to keep their country seats. Hundreds of men would come into Eastchester and purchase property when they found there were plenty of good avenues and roads to make it easy of access. This cry of dishonesty was from the "outs." (Applause.) Mr. Seaver concluded by passing a high eulogium on Mr. Lawrence, and the manner in which he had fulfilled his duties in connection with the boulevard and other improvements in the county.

Mr. WOOD, one of the gentlemen concerned in bringing the charges against Captain Lawrence, next spoke, and while he admitted that that gentleman had proved that the town had not been swindled to the extent he (Mr. Wood) had supposed, yet it still appeared that while the utmost limit of the bonds were $65,000 the Supervisor asked for the issue of bonds to the amount of $116,000.

Captain LAWRENCE replied that the contract alluded to by Mr. Wood was different from that of the Boston turnpike road in that it was given out for money and not on bonds, because it was understood that the work could be done ten per cent cheaper by paying the money down.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted and the proceedings closed:—

Whereas we, the taxpayers of the town of East Chester and vicinity, have been publicly invited to meet at this time and place for the purpose of expressing our views upon the question of completing the old Boston post road and the old White Plains road, and raising additional funds for the purpose of completing the same; therefore,

Resolved, That the old Boston post road being one of the oldest and most travelled public roads in the county of Westchester, the public interests imperatively demand that the same should be completed in the most expeditious manner consistent with the plans and specifications adopted by the Commissioners for working said road.

Resolved, That the Commissioners having in charge the work and improvement of the said roads are gentlemen of high character, integrity and reputation, and are well entitled to the full confidence and respect of the people of this county for the faithful manner in which they have discharged their duties and prosecuted their work.

Resolved, That the attempt of a few disappointed applicants for the positions of Commissioners on said roads, and opponents of all public improvements, to cast odium upon said work, and the Commissioners in charge thereof, is a base effort to mislead the public, to pervert the minds of the Legislature of the State of New York and defeat the completion of said roads, against the interests and demands of the taxpayers, as well as the public at large.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all frauds and swindles, coming from what source they may, but we cannot, after a patient and thorough investigation of the charges preferred by the opponents of said roads, discover any foundation or cause for any charges of such character against any person interested in connection with or having charge of the working of said roads.

Resolved, That the resolutions adopted at a meeting held in this place on the evening of February 25, 1870, do not meet with our approval and are not the sentiments of a majority of the taxpayers in the several towns through which the said roads run.

Resolved, That the prompt completion of the old White Plains road, and running through the village of Mount Vernon, is urgently demanded by the people of the towns interested therein, and the additional appropriation required by the Commission for the purpose of finishing said road in the manner contemplated by them meets with our hearty endorsement and should be granted by the Legislature, as said road is one of the main arteries of the county.

Resolved, That we call upon H. W. Caldwell, Senator; E. B. Lawrence and James Moony, members of Assembly for this county, to favor the immediate passage of the acts before the Legislature of the State of New York authorizing the completion of and making additional appropriations for the roads referred to in the proceedings of this meeting, as the same are just and proper and meet with the favor of a large majority of the taxpayers and people of the town affected thereby; and we hereby pledge ourselves to endorse and support them in securing the speedy passage and adoption of said acts.

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting be and they are hereby requested to send a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the gentlemen named therein.

Resolved, That this meeting is totally opposed to the way poor men are treated who are or may be working on any of the public roads in this town, they having to remain six weeks before getting their wages, and then having one-third of their pay kept back each month, and they demand in the name of the taxpayers of this town that all such employed should be paid in full regularly every two weeks; and furthermore the taxpayers of this town consider $1 50 per day too small an amount of wages, and this meeting imperatively demands that poor men working on the public roads should at least receive sufficient wages to keep themselves and their families from starving.

THE JERSEY PAVEMENT "RINGS."

The great thoroughfare leading from Jersey City to Newark is Grand street, formerly styled the Plank road. That part of it running from Mill creek—the boundary between Jersey City and Bergen—to Hudson avenue, in Bergen, is being reconstructed, and it was found necessary to drive piles to a great depth the entire distance on account of the swamp. This necessitated a heavy outlay. But now, that this part of the job is completed, comes the crowning work of all—the paving. No sooner was the meeting of property holders called to consider the question as to what pavement should be adopted than the advocates of half a dozen pavements rushed into the Common Council chamber and each had a hearing. It was finally resolved that a committee be appointed to select from wood pavements and a committee on stone pavements. As it is generally believed that the Nicolson is the only wood pavement the improvements and modifications of it are worth notice. The Williams pavement has a "shoulder" on each block at the base. The Robins pavement has a "shoulder" also, instead of a strip of wood between the blocks, and the wood is subjected to the hot vapor of carbolic acid, which, it is claimed, renders it very durable. None of this has been laid anywhere. The Ream pavement consists of blocks bound together by three-quarter inch pins, forming sections, each half a yard square. The different wooden pavements enumerated possess advantages, it is claimed, over the Nicolson in many respects. The poor old stone pavement, the messenger of antiquity, was nowhere in such a crowd. But the decision of this question is a serious business for the taxpayers. There is pending in the Legislature a bill incorporating "The Wood Paving Company," the incorporators of which, it is stated, have a firm foothold not only in Bergen, but in Newark and other cities of the State. A few large contracts like that in Grand street are already within their grasp, and they hope to secure the consolidated city. Mr. Bevans attacked this bill at every stage, and prevented its passage twice. The people of Hudson county are opposed to the ring for whose benefit the bill is intended, but the act is certain to pass nevertheless. The Bergen Common Council will consider the pavement business at their next meeting.

RURAL INCENDIARISM.

Destruction of Harlem Railroad Property.

Last Sunday morning a passenger car belonging to the Harlem Railroad Company, standing on a side track at Williamsbridge, Westchester county, was set on fire and totally destroyed. The flames were so rapid that all efforts were useless to save even a cushion from the burning car; and this warrants the belief that the interior must have been thoroughly saturated with kerosene ere the incendiary torch was applied. The loss is estimated at $4,000.

THE LAST SNOW STORM.

The Weather-beaten Subject—Yesterday in New York—Would It Were Not Ever Thus.

The clerk of the weather has been so much abused of late that every one has forgotten the cheek of the weather, which, to say the least, was not inconsiderable yesterday. People went to bed on Sunday night, some early, some late, and rose yesterday morning, the first secular day of the week, naturally expecting to carry out all the good resolutions formed after hearing the Sunday homilies of the metropolis. But it was discovered that the snow was descending from some unknown quarter overhead, and that the sky was cheerless and forbidding. The down town people, that is those who go down to exhume "rocks" upon which to subsist, moved in slower procession than had been their general wont. All the avenues were to a certain extent blockaded by mixed dilutions of snow, mud and water; and this salmagundi offered a delightful obstruction to the street cars. Therefore, in obedience to a certain principle of humanity, which Bergh owns entirely, each of the different city railroad companies trotted out an extra pair of their stable Dexters, which no one ever fails to recognize as live stock fit to compete in the Derby or Epsom races. Of course the cars on all the avenues were thronged—perfectly, unutterably so. Aristocratic people, who do not seek the lowest (not vilest) parts of the island before ten o'clock found it difficult to get transportation at all; and if they did it was often at the expense or presentation of some choice curses, bound in calf or other unnamed hide.

The snow was ten inches deep at ten o'clock in the forenoon. This may be considered curious, but the fact was actually ascertained from scientific observations made by Professor Thatcher. It impeded travel till three o'clock in the afternoon. It made the ladies cross all six; it made the men mad till nine; there was a reconciliation at midnight. There are some who affect it the pleasantest thing in the world to have a world of snow above them and a world of slush below them. They were all compensated yesterday, though the day was by no means as bad as it might have been. A constitutional growling old maiden—dyspeptic blue-stocking—remarked sweetly, "It's one of those hateful nasty days, too good for a storm and too bad for anything." She stayed in doors, waited for the sun, and made many miserable and none happy. This, oh this, is the paramount cheek of the weather. The peculiar solidity of this cheek relapsed, however, in the afternoon, when there was drizzling and dribbling. It continued to be uninviting out of doors; made poor profit for the theatres, and was a serious enemy to whiskey and gin.

The Storm Along the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 7, 1870.

It has been snowing at all points on the Hudson all day and there is good sleighing in every direction. About eight inches have fallen. The weather is moderating fast.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Large Temperance Meeting Last Evening—Addresses by William E. Dodge, Henry Ward Beecher and Horace Greeley.

Under the auspices of the National Temperance Society another large meeting was held last evening at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue, to further the cause of total abstinence in this city and throughout the land. The church, notwithstanding the inclement weather, was filled with an audience so respectable in appearance that it demonstrates the "upper classes" are putting their hands to the wheel and giving the noble cause of temperance a new impetus in this community. William E. Dodge presided. Following the reading of a portion of the Scriptures that gentleman, in a brief address, explained the objects of the association of which he is president and adverted earnestly to the great amount of money annually expended in New York for intoxicating drinks, their deleterious results to those who are the victims of the beastial habit of daily partaking of them, and closed an eloquent appeal by invoking the aid of all present to sustain the society in its efforts to extend the good work.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was the next speaker. In all the earnestness and eloquence for which this gentleman is noted he alluded to the faithful band of temperance men now endeavoring to work a regeneration among the men and women of the present day. Social indulgence he stamped as pernicious in the extreme, being the pitfall of many noble young men, who, by invitation and example, are sacrificed to the habit of drink. He asked his hearers to give up their liberty and assert their manhood in this respect. Our country cannot rightfully exist unless temperance and intelligence supplant ignorance and drunkenness, and to effect this salvation the Church, the family and the master of business must aid in making the young a band of men who will abhor the tippling and liquors and all the vices incident thereto.

Horace Greeley followed, and claimed that all alcoholic stimulants were poison; that science had established that truth and it could not be subverted.

A collection was then taken up in aid of the society, when the large audience dispersed.

ANOTHER MEETING OF THE NEWARK POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Patrick C. Bryce Appointed Captain—The Work of Reconstruction Fairly Commenced.

The members of the Newark Police Commission held another meeting yesterday afternoon and evening in the committee room at the Stetson House. President David Anderson occupied the chair. A special committee of five members of the Common Council, of democratic complexion, headed by Alderman A. C. Westervelt, waited on the Commissioners and urged that the nominees of the regular democratic Aldermanic caucus, bolted by Mr. Cain, be favorably considered for leading positions on the force. The committee was courteously received and the Commissioners promised to consider the matter. It is given out in certain quarters that the Commissioners were expected by the democratic caucus to carry out its views in the matter of appointments, but the Commissioners themselves declare they will not be governed in their action by any body or clique. Thus far, however, they have entirely acted in accordance with the wishes of the democratic caucus, and yesterday appointed to the captaincy Patrick C. Bryce, heretofore a patrolman, and formerly, under democratic rule, captain. He was the nominee of the Aldermanic caucus, and takes the place of Captain Peter F. Rogers.

Besides appointing eight patrolmen to fill vacancies, the following changes were made in the detective squad:—in place of Charles Doughty (said to be one of Cain's creatures), Thomas Dunn; in place of P. C. Smith, Robert A. Haggerty.

A committee of the German Democratic Central Committee also waited upon the Commissioners and urged the propriety of looking out for German interests on the force. None of the Commissioners have yet been sworn in.

SPECIAL POLITICAL NOTES.

Quoth the raven, Whittmore, nevermore.

Quoth the Kentucky darkie, Golly! Day. De debbil's to pay.

What Tennessee won't do—'Rah! 'Rah! for R. R. Butler.

Resigned, but not calm—Golladay.

Original Con.—"Can members of Congress be bought like sheep?" Hebrew answer—Ya-a-s! very scheap.

The *Southern Celt* does not pretend to know what will become of the democratic party, but avers that it does know very well that "some democrats do not become the party."

The first letter with the frank of a negro was dropped in the Capitol Post Office at Washington, by Senator Revels, on Saturday. Letters pray!

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.

A sad and fatal accident occurred near Otisville on Sunday morning, about three o'clock, by which John Smith, of Middletown, a flagman on the Erie Railway, met his death. Smith was on the top of a coal car putting on a brake, when one of the cars of the train "jumped" the track. He attempted to leap from the car, but his foot caught and he was precipitated under the wheels. He was picked up and taken to Port Jervis, but died before he reached that place.

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

It is said that Mark Twain will sever his connection with the Buffalo *Express* this spring.

Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, has disposed of his interest in the Hartford *Post*.

There is a strong effort being made to determine who is really the author of "Shoo, Fly." The Louisville *Journal* says:—"We hope they'll find him out soon and shoot him."

"Man wants but little beer below," says an English drinkist, "but wants that little strong." This is what a cockney might call a "'alf-an-aphorism," says an exchange.

Oletushejorful is the name of the Indian editor of the Port Hope *British Canadian*.

The London *Graphic* has sent an artist to do America, beginning at San Francisco.

Dixon is the name of a blind editor who goes lecturing.

General John C. Breckinridge and Colonel C P. Breckinridge, it is reported, will in a few day. obtain a controlling interest in the Lexington (Ky.) *Observer and Reporter*, and thereafter manage it in person.

Ben C. Truman, war correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, and special mail agent at San Francisco, has married the belle of Los Angeles, Cal., and a valuable orange grove.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises...... 6 24 | Moon sets....morn — —
Sun sets...... 5 59 | High water..morn — —

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
City of New York	March 8	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Nevada	March 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
India	March 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Paraguay	March 12	London	55 Broadway.
France	March 12	Liverpool	59 Broadway.
Weser	March 13	Bremen, &c	68 Broad street.
City of London	March 12	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Colorado	March 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Pereire	March 19	Havre, &c	58 Broadway.
America	March 19	Bremen, &c	68 Broad street.
Cambria	March 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Washgt'n	March 19	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Bremen	March 24	Bremen	68 Broad street.
Nebraska	March 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Anglia	March 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Belona	March 26	London	55 Broadway.
Deutschland	March 26	Bremen	68 Broad street.

PORT OF NEW YORK, MARCH 7, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of New York (Br), Phillips, Liverpool via Halifax—J G Dale.
Steamship Holsatia (NG), Ehlers, Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg—Kunhardt & Co.
Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland—J F Ames.
Bark Adamo (Aus), Jassich, Rotterdam—Slocovich & Co.
Bark Daniel Draper (Ital), Bottone, Malaga—Slocovich & Co.
Brig Ramirez, Barnard, Leghorn—Moss & Ward.
Brig Argyra (Br), Luckhardt, Genoa—G F Bulley.
Brig Highland Nancy (Br), Saunders, Mayaguez—J Boynton's Son & Co.
Brig Nazarene (Br), Murphy, St John, NF—D R DeWolf & Co.
Schr Annie Whiting, Hutchinson, Demerara—Ed Rowe & Co.
Schr E & L Cordery, Price, Zaza—Overton & Hawkins.
Schr Com Kearney, Philbrook, Savannah—Bentley, Miller & Thomas.
Schr Dart, Johnson, Stamford.
Sloop Oregon, Wilson, Providence—H W Jackson & Co.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Colorado (Br), Williams, Liverpool Feb 23, and Queenstown 24th, with mdse and 226 passengers, to Williams & Guion. Had light, variable weather the entire passage. Arrived off the bar 6th inst, at 7:30 PM, but was detained by the heavy snow storm and thick weather. Feb 25, lat 51 12, lon 14 42, passed a National steamer, bound E; 26th, lat 50 32, lon 11 22, a Cunard steamer, bound E; 27th, lat 49 25, lon 28 11, a National steamer, bound E; 6th inst, at 6:30 PM, steamship Europa, hence for Glasgow.
Steamship Pereire (Fr), Duchesne, Brest, Feb 26, at 3 PM, with mdse and passengers, to Geo Mackenzie. Arrived at Sandy Hook at noon 7th, but was detained by the snow till 3 PM. March 6, 530 miles from Sandy Hook, saw bark Heiress, from Cardiff for New York.
Steamship India (Br), Munro, Glasgow, Feb 22, with mdse and 232 passengers, to Henderson Bros. Had moderate winds from W and NW throughout, with fine weather.
Steamship City of London (Br), Tibbets, Liverpool Feb 24 and Queenstown 25th, with mdse and passengers, to John G Dale.
Steamship Ariadne, Eldridge, Galveston Feb 24, via Key West March 1, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co.
Ship Ferdinand Pickert (NG), Nehlsen, Liverpool, 63 days, with mdse, to Walsh & Carver—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Came the southern passage and had rough weather; split sails, stove bulwarks, &c; has been 21 days N of Hatteras, with N and NW gales.
Ship St Lucie, Chapman, Liverpool, 47 days, with mdse, to J W Elwell & Co. Came the southern passage and had fine weather up to Hatteras; 9 days north of that point, with heavy N and NW gales. March 3, lat 38, lon 71-70, spoke Mary Seymour, from St Johns, NF, for NYork.
Bark Sirian Star (Br), Cording, Cardiff, 55 days, with railway iron, to Boyd & Hincken. Feb 16, lat 49, lon 37, spoke bark Matilda Hilyard, from Liverpool for Baltimore.
Bark Morning Star (Br), Waugh, St Jago, 24 days, with sugar, to Waydell & Co. Has been 7 days north of Hatteras, with strong NW gales and calms.
Brig Kossak, Elliott, Alicante, 45 days, with licorice root, &c, to John E Devlin & Co—vessel to F Talbot & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan 22. Had fine weather to Hatteras; since strong NE and NW winds.
Brig La Creole (Dutch), Spickhaver, Caracoa, Feb 11, with logwood, &c, to Dovale & Co. Was 15 days N of Hatteras, with heavy gales from N and NW; split and lost sails. Feb 22, 50 miles N of Hatteras, passed brig A Jarretta, bound N.
Brig Oliver Cutts (Br), Nelson, Port-au-Prince, 12 days, with logwood and coffee, to R Murray, Jr. Was 14 days north of Hatteras, with heavy gales. The O C is anchored in the lower bay.
Brig Pouvert, Allen, Cienfuegos, 21 days, with sugar, to Pouvert & Co—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Was 9 days N of Hatteras, with heavy weather.
Schr Sarah A Reed (of Calais), Reed, Greytown, Nic, 28 days, with rubber, &c, to Strout Bros—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Was 10 days N of Hatteras, with strong northerly gales and rough weather generally.
Schr Phebe, Hewitt, Havana, 8 days, with oranges, to Dollner, Potter & Co.
Schr Grand Master (Br), Cochran, Halifax, 14 days, with fish, to Thos J Whitman & Bro—vessel to Crandall, Bertaux & Co. Had strong W winds all the passage; split sails, &c. 2d inst, lat 46 21, lon 63 55, spoke brig Harrier, steering N.
Schr Kate Grant, Grant, Pensacola, with lumber, to D F Metcalf & Co.
Schr Anne Valentine (of Brook Haven), Bayles, Jacksonville, 7 days, for New Haven, with yellow pine, to master. Had heavy weather; sprung fore gaff and split sails. The A V put in for a harbor.
Schr M H Stockham, Corliss, Wilmington, NC, 18 days, with naval stores, to Overton & Hawkins. Had heavy W and NW gales the whole passage. The M H S is anchored in the lower bay.
Schr Annie May, May, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr M J Brooks, Hughes, Philadelphia for Boston.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Bark Volunteer, Blake, Boston for New York, in ballast, to master.
Schr Christiana, Curran, Georges Bank for New York, with fish to S B Miller.
Schr J K Mundel, Howard, Georges Bank for New York, with fish to Rogers & Haley.
Schr Montrose, Grayson, Calais, 5 days, for New York, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Cherub, Fletcher, Bath for Newark, with ice, to Newark Ice Co.
Schr J L Howard, Johnson, Portland 4 days, for New York, with lumber to J Boynton's Son & Co.
Schr Nelly Chase, Hopkins, Portland, 4 days, for New York, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.
Schr T Benedict, Crockett, Portland, 4 days, for New York, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.
Schr Seth Snow, Thorndike, Portland, 4 days, for New York, with lime to J R Brown.
Schr Maracaibo, Henley, Portland, 3 days, for New York, with lumber to Wilder & Sons.
Schr Corvo, Pickering, Rockland, 3 days, for New York, with lime to J R Brown.
Schr Delaware, Snow, Rockland, 7 days, for New York, with lime to J V Haviland.
Schr Pallas, French, Rockland, 7 days, for New York, with ice to order.
Schr Senator, Falkenburg, Boston for New York, with mdse to S W Lewis.
Schr W R Dewitt, Chase, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Carlton Jayne, Brown, Fall River for New York.
Schr L L Putnam, ——, Somerset for New York.
Schr Abigail Hayne, Pierson, Providence for New York.
Schr Nathl Holmes, Northup, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Mary Anna, Leonard, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Julia Tate, Tate, Bridgeport for Jersey City.
Schr Mail, Holmes, Greenwich for New York.
Schr Theodore Parker, Little, Glen Cove for Hoboken.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Lafayette, McClennon, Elizabethport for New Haven.

BELOW.

Ship Sagamore, Richardson, from Calcutta Oct 19 (by pilot boat Charlotte Webb, No 5).
Ship John Clark (of Boston), Ross, from Calcutta Nov 15, with linseed, &c, to Kirkland & Von Sachs (by pilot boat Fannie, No 17).
Ship Rhine, Jordan, from London Jan 6, with mdse, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co (by pilot boat Charlotte Webb, No 5).
Ship Orpheus (of Boston), Crowell, from Altata, west coast of Mexico, Nov 5, with dyewood, to Wm F Weld & Co, of Boston (by pilot boat Jas W Elwell, No 7).
Ship Garibaldi, Berry, from Guanape Nov 8, with guano, to Calvin Adams.
Ship Celestial Empire, Taylor, from Callao Oct 28, with guano, to Chas H Parsons (by pilot boat Fannie, No 17).
Bark Homeward Bound, Gilmore, from Sagua 19 days, with sugar, &c, to H D & J G Brookman (by pilot boat Jas W Elwell, No 7).
Brig Oliver (Br), Bonholm, from Cape Haytien 16 days, with logwood, to R Murray Jr (by pilot boat Fannie, No 17).
Brig Eastern Star (of New Haven), Foster, from Barbados 15 days, with sugar, &c, to Bishop Bros, of New Haven (by pilot boat Jas W Elwell, No 7).
Brig David Bugbee, Stowers, 12 days from Matanzas (by pilot boat Charlotte Webb, No 5).
Wind at sunset NE.

Marine Disasters.

☞ For particulars of disaster to steamship Eagle, hence for Havana, see news columns.

BARK HELEN MARION—London, March 7—The bark Helen Marion (Br), Balmer, from New York for Antwerp, is at Spithead, having lost rigging and sails.

SHIP MESSENGER, from Manila for Boston, which put into St Helena Jan 27, had been supplied with pump leather by the bark Ceylon (Br), at St Helena Jan 26, which reported the M as leaking.

BARK NORGE (Nor), Capt Ellsen, was burned 31 inst on Triumph Reef (reported in yesterday's Herald as a ship). She cleared at Havana Feb 25, with 3,755 boxes sugar, bound to Falmouth, E.

BARK STRONSHEATH (Br), Slater, which cleared at Pensacola 18th ult for Sunderland, put back 20th with 6 feet water in her hold, the crew having refused to obey orders unless the captain put back to port.

BARK M & E ROBBINS (Br), Hilton, from Boston Feb 19 for Queenstown, with 23,473 bushels peas, was wrecked on the 24th at Sable Island, NS. The M & E R registered 482 tons, was built at Church Point, NS, in 1865, and hailed from Yarmouth, NS.

BRIG PERI, Perkins, from Trinidad for Baltimore, went ashore on Willoughby Spit 6th inst and bilged. A later despatch, dated 7th, says that "a wrecking steamer is now pumping her out, and will probably get her off to-night."

SCHR TROJAN—Scituate, March 7—Schr Trojan, from Ponce, PR, for Boston, went ashore on Third Cliff at 6 o'clock this AM. She is uninjured as yet, and wanted a steam tug to assist her off.

SCHR THOS BOOZ, Somers, from New York for Wilmington, NC, ran ashore on the river bank at Orton night of 3d inst, and would have to discharge a portion of her cargo to get off.

SCHR BENJ REED (not the Louisa Reeves), Gregory, from Charleston for Wilmington, Del, was the vessel before reported at Delaware Breakwater 4th inst with loss of jibboom, foretopgallantmast, &c.

PILOT BOAT ABRAHAM LEGGETT, No 4, of New York, is ashore near the Highlands, NJ. She went on during the thick snow storm of Sunday night. The water was up to her cabin floor yesterday PM. The Coast Wrecking Co have sent the steamer A Winants to her assistance.

Miscellaneous.

SCHR J S LEE, Carr, from Savannah for Cardenas, which went ashore at Tybee, and was subsequently towed off and put back to Savannah, returned for a supply of ballast, which was thrown overboard to enable her to get off the shoals. The vessel sustained no damage.

Whalemen.

Spoken—No date, lat 11 30 N, lon 150, bark Janus, Green, NB, bound to the M[illegible] leaving Honolulu. Capt G was unwell, but not ser[illegible].

Spoken.

Ship Memnon, Baker, from Boston for San Francisco, Dec 5, lat 18 N, lon 28 0.
Ship Cremorne, Gates, from New York for San Francisco Jan 4, lat 29 N, lon 37.
Ship Samuel Appleton (reported Am), Feb 14, lat 49 N, lon 33 W.
Ship John S Harris, from Savannah for Bristol, Feb 17, lat 50, lon 22.
Ship Sonoma, from San Francisco for Liverpool, Feb 18, lat 51 N, lon 18 W.
Bark Bankside, from San Francisco for Cork, Feb 21, lat 28 57 N, lon 125 22 W.

Foreign Ports.

ANTWERP, March 6—Arrived at Flushing, schr Jason, from Machias, with lumber.
BATAVIA, Jan 5—Put in, Etha Rickmers, Davidson, from Shanghae for NYork, for repairs, as before reported.
CURACOA, Feb 11—In port bark Wilhelmina Agatha, for NYork ldg.
DEAL, Feb 21—Arrived, Tarquin, Macdiarmid, from Shields for NYork (and anchored).
Off 21st, Grace E Cann, Cook, from Hartlepool for NYork; Laura, Strecker, from Newcastle for do.
DUNGENESS, Feb 21—Passed, Sarah Payson, Dakin, from Shields for Boston.
FALMOUTH, Feb 21—Put in, Mary Lowerison, Henderson, Philadelphia for Antwerp; Furuhjelm, Sundblom, from London for Philadelphia.
GRIMSBY, Feb —In the Roads 21st, Normania, Roer, from Philadelphia for Hamburg.
GENOA, Feb 18—Arrived, Monarco del Mare, Gargiulo, NYork; Eva H Fisk, Emery, New Orleans; Hedwig, Lundsten, Philadelphia.
HAVANA, March 7—Arrived, steamship George Cromwell, Vail, New Orleans.
LIVERPOOL, Feb 21—Arrived, Virginia (s), Thomas, and Nebraska (s), Guard, NYork; Nene Mar, Blair, Havana; Lady Louisa, Curwen, Pensacola; 23d, St Charles, Cooley, San Francisco.
Cleared 21st, Coronet, Bottenhouse, New Orleans; Ornen, Storm, Wilmington, NC; Cecelia, Bistrup, Philadelphia.
Ent out 21st, Virginia (s), Thomas, NYork; Baltic, Sherburne, San Francisco.
LONDON, Feb 22—Cleared, E W Stetson, Moore, NYork.
MESSINA, Feb 12—Arrived, Prowess, Hibberts, Antwerp; 16th, Susan Bergen, Davis, Palermo.
Sailed 12th, Barracouta, Irvin, NYork; 14th, Northumbria (s), Fuller, Palermo and NYork; 15th, Dirigo, Coffin, NYork.
NEWPORT, Feb 20—Sailed, L L Sturges, Linnekin, NYork.
NAPLES, Feb 19—Sailed, Morning Star, Grozier, NYork.
OPORTO, Feb 13—Sailed, Nellie Antrim, Loud, Cadiz.
PORTLAND, Feb 20—Sailed, Blair Athol, Haines, from Philadelphia for Rotterdam.
PALERMO, Feb 16—Arrived, Ingram, Filiberto, Philadelphia.
QUEENSTOWN, March 7—Arrived, steamship Minnesota, Price, NYork for Liverpool (and proceeded).
SCILLY, Feb 18—Arrived, Liverpool, Lambert, from NYork for London.
ST HELENA, Jan 14—Arrived, barks Nautilus (Br), Prentice, Amoy (and sailed 15th for NYork); 15th, Jeannie (Br), Cromwell, Foochow (and sailed 15th for Boston); Asphodel (Br), Bayfield, Colombo (and sailed same day for Boston); 16th, Sacramento, Robbins, Loando for New Bedford (and remained 27th, captain sick).
Passed by do Jan 26, ship Messenger, Hill, from Manila for Boston.
ST JOHN, NB, March 5—Arrived, brig Proteus, Waite, New York.
Sailed 5th, bark Chalmette, Waite, Liverpool.
TROON, Feb 18—Sailed, E A Allen, Tarr, Matanzas; J E Eaton, Ellingwood, Sagua (and passed Dunmore East 19th).
TRIESTE, Feb 17—Arrived, Globe, Ipsica, Philadelphia.

American Ports.

BOSTON, March 5, PM—Cleared, steamships Blackstone, Loveland, Baltimore; Roman, Baker, Philadelphia; ships Garden Reach, Lewis, Madras; Sandusky, Norton, New Orleans; barks Wayfarer (Br), Tufts, Cape Coast, Africa; Fredonia, Burke, Fayal and a market; schr John Taylor (Br), Smith, Indian Island; James H Moore, Nickerson, Philadelphia.
Sailed—Steamships Kensington, Blackstone, Neptune, and Roman.
6th—Sailed, bark John.
7th—Arrived, steamship Norman, Philadelphia; brig Harry, Sagua; schrs H N Squire, Mobile; Edward Kidder, Savannah.
Also arrived 7th, brig John Byers, Sagua; schrs A J Fabens, Savannah; Ella, Darien, Ga; M B Mahoney, Charleston.
BALTIMORE, March 5—Arrived, schrs Emma D Finney, Snow, Havana; City Point, Foster, Portland.
Cleared—Barks Inca (NG), Reemps, Bremen; Bertha Temple (Br), McFee, St John, NB; East Lomond (Br), Baillie, Liverpool; brig Lady Bird (Br), Rossean, St Johns, NF; schrs Clinton, Jones, NYork; Frank Sheldon, Smith, do; Sunshine, Wright, do; Oliver Ames, French, do; J J Wolcott, Wilson, do; D B Webb, Gross, Portsmouth, NH; Fawn, Megathlin, Portland; G R Burrell, Williams, NYork; L M Warren, Warren, Belfast, Me; L A Webb, Webb, Fall River.
Sailed—Barks Gustav Adolf, Nereid; brigs M E Ladd, Sarah Crowell, Pacifico.
7th—Arrived, steamship Saragossa, Hooper, Savannah.
BELFAST, March 1—Sailed, schr Orion, Osborn, Philadelphia.
CHARLESTON, March 4—Arrived, schr M C Hart, Hawley, NYork.
Cleared—Brig Monica, Libby, Boston; schr Young Teaser, Brightman, Cardenas and a market.
Sailed—Schr Arcturus, Goodell, Kingston, Ja.
FORTRESS MONROE, March 7—Arrived, bark Traveller (Br), Pendell, Rio Janeiro; brig Alexandria (Br), Santos for orders.
Also arrived, brig Therese, Richmond for Bahia.
Passed out—Bark Nereid, for Marseilles; brigs Pacific, for the Mediterranean; Potomac, for Rio Janeiro; Mary E Ladd, for Porto Rico; Sarah Crowell, for do.
Passed in—Brig Lima, for Philadelphia.
FALL RIVER, March 2—Arrived, schr R L Kenney, Kelly, Baltimore not as before.
3d—Sailed, schr Luna, Smith, NYork.
4th—Sailed, schrs West Wind, Townsend, Philadelphia; Ida, Deering, NYork.
GLOUCESTER, March 5—Arrived, schr Belle, House, Boston for NYork.
Cleared—Schr Cyrena Ann, NYork.
LYNN, March 1—Arrived, schr Admiral, Steelman, Philadelphia.
MOBILE, March 1—Cleared, brig Julie (NG), Reimers, Havre.
2d—Arrived, schr A Amsbury, Rogers, Boston.
NEW ORLEANS, March 2—Cleared, ships Albert (NG), Meyers, and Galineau (Br), Cummings, Liverpool; brig Chas Miller, Gilkey, Havana.
6th—Arrived, steamship Mississippi, Henry, NYork.
Sailed—Steamship United States, Blanchard, NYork.
7th—Arrived, steamship Cortes, NYork.
SOUTHWEST PASS, March 2—Arrived, steamship Concordia, Helge, Boston; ship St Louis, Hubbard, Liverpool; bark Hammonia (Nor), Birkeland, Bordeaux; brig M E Rowland, Rowland, Baltimore.
PASS-A-L'OUTRE, March 2—Arrived, ships Baden, Nelson, Havre; Ann Gray, Baxter, Mobile; schr Josie, Pettigrew, Cette.
NORFOLK, March 4—Arrived, schrs Etta M Strong, Kelly, Providence; Laura F Chester, Snow, Boston.
Sailed—Brig Torrid Zone (Br), Murray, Demarara.
NEW BEDFORD, March 5—Sailed, schr Wm H De Witt, Chase, NYork.
NORWICH, March 4—Arrived, schrs Chas E Smith, Hanson, Philadelphia; Gloucester, Hodgdon, Elizabethport.
NEW LONDON, March 4—Arrived, schrs Jacob Raymond, Holt, Elizabethport; Chief, Champlin, do for Norwich; Kate Church, and A A Rowe, NYork for George's Bank.
NEW HAVEN, March 5—Arrived, schrs Horace L, Francis; Frank Pierce, Hodgdon, and Balonin, Hill, Elizabethport.
PHILADELPHIA, March 5, PM—Cleared, brig Shannon, Sawyer, Cardenas; schr P A Grau, Lake, Sagua.
6th—Arrived, brig Somerset, McBride, Remedios.
PENSACOLA, Feb 28—Arrived, bark Adam Lodge (Br), Clark, Alexandria.
Cleared—Schrs Loretto Fish, Simpson, NYork; A L Fitch, Gates, Galveston.
PROVIDENCE, March 5—Arrived, schrs Storm, Staub, Elizabethport; Chas L Hulse, Lisle, Weehawken; J Burley, Saunders, Hoboken.
6th—Sailed, schr John Boynton, Mitchell, NYork.
RICHMOND, March 5—Cleared, schr A J Ames, Whittemore, New Orleans.
SAN FRANCISCO, March 7—Arrived, steamship Panama, from La Paz.
SAVANNAH, March 3—Arrived, ship Abyssinia (Ar), Christian, Philadelphia.
Cleared—Ship Clara Wheeler (Br), Wilmarth, Liverpool; bark Atalanta (NG), Hegemann, Havre.
Sailed—Bark Ada (Br), Corning, Newry, Ire.
7th—Arrived, steamships H Livingston, NYork; Alhambra, Boston; schrs White Sea, Hamlet, and Kate Lunt, do.
Cleared—Bark Alabama, Greenock; schr Chas C Paige, Boston.
SALEM, March 5—Arrived, schrs Mary, Limeburner, Georgetown, SC, for Belfast; Annie A Wilder, Wilder, Eastport for NYork; Ocean, Crane, Portland for do.
5th—Arrived, schr Abbie H Brown, Brown, Newcastle, Del.
Sailed—Schr Mary.
STONINGTON, March 3—Arrived, schr White Wing, Hall, NYork.
WILMINGTON, NC, March 4—Arrived, schrs Bou, Jones, NYork; Baltic, Smith, Boston.
7th—Cleared, steamship Regulator, NYork.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—New Medical Discoveries.

Catarrh....................Heart Diseases.
Consumption..............Kidney Affections.
Bronchitis.................Blood Maladies.
Rheumatism...............Womb Complaints.
Neuralgia..................Liver Diseases.
Scrofula...................Eye Affections.
Deafness...................Nervous Debility.
Dyspepsia..................Female Diseases.
Headaches..................Fever and Ague.
Nervousness...............St. Vitus' Dance.
Asthma.....................Organic Weakness.
Epilepsy...................Impaired Memory.
Tumors.....................Nodes, Ulcers, Eruptions.
Piles.......................Exhausting Drain on System.

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